REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 301 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fongtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Kobe	New York	Tiehling
Los Angeles	Osaka	Tientsin
(Cal U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsingtau
		Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.
Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. O. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25 00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangement for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,

Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR V. P.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

THE PURCHASER OF THIS PROPERTY IS LIKELY TO GET GOOD INTEREST

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW SEWRI ROAD, OPPOSITE THE CHINA MILLS.
H. C. Suit No. 705 of 1916.

Govindram Ghanshamdas, a firm ...Plaintiffs.
vs.
Jagannath Dharmaji and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed properties on premises:—

LOT NO. 1. NEW SEWRI ROAD PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Sewri Road, without the Fort, of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,856 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 61, 120, 220 and 248, New Nos. 12238, 14434, 14459 and 14695 andd New Survey No. 1-2433, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "F" Nos. 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162 and 1163 and Street Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91 and bounded on the East and West by the New Sewri Road, and on the North and South by the property of Dorabji Carsetji Shroff.

The said piece of land has been divided into 4 plots. The temple on plot No. 4, situate at one of the corners is not to be sold at all.

For further particulars, printed copies of conditions of sale and plan of properties, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th December, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1288.

Piece-goods, Furniture and other article for Auction Sale at Messrs. Mehta and Co.'s Rooms, on Friday, the 21st instant, will be received by them till the evening of TO-MORROW Wednesday, the 19th December, 1917.

NOTICE.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in 1lb. and 1lb. tins such as:—

Congo Red, Fast Pink, Green Crystals, Orange and Chrysophinine.

Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES OF CASES. WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Coy., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Desai Shambhu Prasad Girjashanker.

15 cases of bales white shirtings Kamlavati.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 21ST INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.),

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS MADE-TO-ORDER, ARTISTIC AND RICH DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, INDIAN HAND CARVED MAGNIFICENT BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, RICH MIRZAPORE AND JAIPORE CARPETS OF TASTE, PHONOGRAPHS WITH RECORDS ETC., ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 21st Instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, Just Opposite the Military Square Lane the very high class made-to-order artistic and rich designed household furniture by well-known makers such as dining tables, dining chairs, very rich mahoganized mirrored side-boards rich dumb-waiters, dinner waggons, meat safes English iron chest carved centre tables on Elephants head, rich tapestry lined drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs, rich drawing room artistic cabinets, Indian carved serpent pattern iardineer stand, rich writing tables, arm chairs, rich Mirzapore and Jaipore carpets of taste, rich teapoys, rich marble top centre tables, reclining back sofas, brass standing hall lamps, rich door curtains, dressing and washing tables dressing chests of drawers, glass and panel door sings and double almirahs, easy, low and curzon chairs, single and double wooden and iron bedsteads, partition screens, cane furniture rich table ornaments, rich plated-ware, glassware and crockeryware etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. A. P. Goldney and Mrs. D. Frances and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF REMNANTS OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS.
Ex. s.s. "Newcastle."

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—
Ex. s.s. "Newcastle."

A consignment of remnants of superior woollen piecegoods comprising fancy woollen cashmere, serge, coating, whipcord, melton, fancy alpacca, etc., etc., of various designs and lengths.

The above remnants are from 2 to 10 yards in length and will be sold singly to suit the requirements of purchasers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th December, 1917.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery,"

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?

Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?
Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?
Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?
Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?

IT IS,

THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at their sale room the following:—

On account of the concerned.
2,850 packets colours "Ship" brand such as Chinese yellow, red oxide, blue, black, ivory, green, etc.
50 kegs (mixing paint) colour.

On account of the shippers. A consignment of:—
3 cases each 30 sets. Chinese coloured porcelain bowls.
3 cases containing porcelain tea and coffee sets of 42 and 27 pieces, milk and sugar pots, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of G. K. Perfumery Mart:—
Mark G. M. P.—969/70 equal 2 cases perfumery landed per s.s. Nellore.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Yousoof Bros. of Nagdevi Street.—
45 bundles galvanized wire No. 16, 17, 18, the balance lot out of the lot purchased on the 9th October, 1917.
Miscellaneous:—Glass wall shades, garden seats, one Thurston maker Billiard table, military tents, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1917.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS BY B. MANEKLAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEER.
No. 7, Green Street Fort, oppo. Bank of Bombay.

Have been recently OPENED at No. 7, Green Street, Fort, opposite Bank of Bombay

FIRST AUCTION SALE OF

very neat and handsome household and office furniture, jewellery, etc., will be held on TUESDAY the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Catalogues are printed and furniture is on view.

Unique opportunity to buyers of furniture in the present times of raised prices of materials.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BIG XMAS DISPLAY

You are cordially invited to inspect our New Suitings and Gentlemen's Outfittings Specially imported for the Season.
You will be interested in the selection we have to show you.

FINE CUT! FINE WORK!! FINE STYLE!!!

A.R. DIAS & BROTHERS
51, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.
Price on application—

CONSUMPTION

A FEW FACTS.

You are an Indian, you have an Indian constitution, you need Indian medicines. I am English, educated at a University which has produced the greatest Doctors in the world. I have been London City Lecturer under patronage of H. M. the Queen and have been connected with hospitals for many years and my uncle was President of the Medical Association. But I use Indian herbs—because it is the only cure for this disease. Some want Home Rule, some don't—but all want Health.

Read this, then enquire and enquire and enquire but come to me, my brains, my experience, my advice are for you and I make no charge.

I want you, I want your caste brother, I want you all because

I CAN CURE YOU.

I have cured "Hopeless" cases, people with lung ⅔ wasted, both lungs badly diseased, chronic diarrhoea, night sweats, severe pains in lungs.

Read this letter from a leading Mahommedan gentleman under date 11th December:—

FATHER'S GRATITUDE FOR SAVING HIS DYING GIRL.

"The Sanatorium Doctor again examined her lungs on Friday last and said that her lungs were better than in the last week, which means that she is steadily improving though not yet quite cured. We are all indeed very happy and we owe you an everlasting gratitude. She now moves about and walks a little and considers that she is quite well and don't require any medicines."

DOCTOR writes under date 12th December:—

"I have therefore made up my mind to induce as many of my patients as possible to use your medicines."

I can be seen in Bombay one or two days a week so write for free interview.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., L.L.D., B.A., T.C.D.,
Alliance House,
Lonavla.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let" and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20) words, 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle." Office,
No. 3, Medhurst Street, Bombay

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum
Up-country ..	35	6 per annum

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE BOMBAY AUCTION Co., 364, 366, Girgaum Road, Thakordwar undertake to sell and buy by commission new or second-hand furniture, etc., Trial solicited. 1247

DR. H. C. SARCAR, M.B.—A distinguished Homeopath of 33 years' standing, Medical Examiner of the Hind. Co-op. Insur. Soc. Ltd., etc.,—is on a short visit here and will take up obstinate cases pronounced incurable by experts. Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sandhurst Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1354

FRUITS, FLOWERS, Etc.

FRUIT—25 Oranges, Rs. 2; 25 Apples, Rs. 3; 50 Plantains, Re. 1; 5 lbs. Walnuts, Rs. 3; 2 lbs. Almond, Rs. 3; 2 lbs. Sultanas, Rs. 2. Hamper Vegetables, Rs. 3; 4 lbs. Bombay Halwa, Rs. 4; 200 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 2. Carriage paid. TUKINA & Co., Market, Bombay. 1355

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Influential SALESMEN for a big Import Firm. Apply stating lines and terms to Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1380

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing typewriting, pay Rs. 30/40 according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1320

WANTED—Competent TELEPHONE CLERKS having good knowledge of English. Apply immediately stating terms and with copies of testimonials to Box No. 545, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1326

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED—For the household of an Indian ruler, a good COOK. Must be good at Confectioneries and all kinds of sweets also. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and stating salary expected to Box No. 550, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1362

WANTED AT ONCE—POLISHMEN, with knowledge of American Machines, DYERS and a CHECKING CLERK, previous experience essential. Apply to the MANAGER, Royal Laundry, No. 16, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 1359

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED AT ONCE—LADY CLERKS for work in Army Headquarters offices and in other Military Offices throughout India, to release for service overseas Military Clerks now employed in those offices. Must be well educated: ability to type will be an advantage; shorthand useful, but not essential. Minimum salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with statement of qualifications as to typewriting and shorthand, and other certificates (if any) and name of officer or official to whom references can be addressed, to the D.A.A.G., Poona Division, POONA, or A.Q.M.G. BOMBAY BRIGADE, BOMBAY, whichever is nearest. Envelopes should be marked "LADY CLERK" in left hand corner, and applicants should state district in which they prefer to be employed. 1287

SITUATIONS VACANT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of STATE MEDICAL OFFICER. Only duly qualified medical graduates with good practice and experience need apply. Starting salary Rs. 150 to 200 according to qualifications. Quarters free. Good prospects. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Diwan, Baria State, Huzoor Office, Devgad Baria. 1370

A FULLY qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN required for Baroda State Railway Office. Applicants must be neat, quick and accurate workers, able to design, take out quantities and prepare estimates. Railway experience essential. Salary Rs. 160 per mensem with biennial increments of Rs. 20. Applications to be addressed to the ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF for Railways and Communications, Baroda. 1372

WANTED by the Sholapur Municipality a registered SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 75 per month inclusive of all allowances (House and Tonga) to attend and treat only poor plague patients in the City at their houses and in the Segregation Camp. Applications with testimonials must reach the Undersigned not later than the end of December, 1917; P. P. BALSARA, Civil Surgeon and Chairman, Sanitation Committee, Sholapur, Sholapur Municipal Office. 1365

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—TUTOR'S or READER'S POST by a retired Brahmin Undergraduate holding good references. Refer to SECRETARY, Poona Native Institution. 1356

WANTED.

REQUIRED 40 feet Tower for aermotor Apply to Box No. 552, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1361

WANTED—A VICTORIA in good condition. Apply Box No. 551, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1363

WANTED—Second-hand Britannic ENCYCLOPAEDIA, latest edition. Good condition. Communicate DURGDAS B. ADVANI, Bander Road, Karachi. 1357

WANTED—Five second-hand WEFT RING FRAMES urgently in good working order. Apply with particulars and lowest price to Agents.—WESTERN INDIA MILLS, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort. 1385

FOR SALE,

OIL ENGINES 7½, 8, 16, 20, 22 and 25 B. H. P. and other machineries FOR SALE.—PRATT & Co., Two Tanks, Bombay. 1353

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—(1) A LADY'S BICYCLE (Premier). Very little used. Rs. 135 or nearest offer; (2) ARABIAN NIGHTS in French (Mille et une nuits) ordered from France in mistake, three volumes, Rs. 8; (3) BENNETT TYPEWRITER Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1460

FOR SALE—ONE DARK BAY, COUNTRYBRED, GELDING, about five years old. Very Showy and Handy English Sire. Price Rs. 1,400. One first class Tournament English POLO PONY (MARE), 6 years old, Brenda Imported last Christmas, played at Herlingham. Price Rs. 4,000. One BAY WALER MARE, ROSE, perfect Ladies' Hack, fast and showy, 7 years old. Price Rs. 1,800. Sold as owner given up riding. Can be seen by appointment. Horses in Bombay. Apply for further particulars to AMBALAL SARABHAI, 73 Hughes Road, Bombay. 130

TO BE LET

TO JEWELLERS and PEARL MERCHANTS—Specialist in Bleaching, Lustring and Polishing pearls will sell off his trade secret for a reasonable offer. Interviews arranged to Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1373

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Sholapur Municipality, for the supply of about 1,000 tons of best Bengal Coal of the Lodna or Bugdugi quality only, upto 16th January, 1918.

Each tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or currency notes of the value and a sample of 1 cwt. in bags of each quality. The tender should be superscribed as "Tender for Coal."

On the acceptance of a tender an agreement in writing to supply at the rate of not less than 6 wagons of coal each month, will have to be furnished by the supplier.

The Municipality will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur Municipal Office.
December 14 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Christmas) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th December, 1917. 1334

NOTICE.

I Bai JAMNABAI, widow of MODY TRIBHOVANDAS RATANJI, give this notice to the public that the General Power of Attorney given by me to Manilal Permanand for the management of my properties, etc., is hereby cancelled and any person dealing with the said Manilal Permanandas will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

(Sd.) Bai JAMNABAI,
Widow of Mody Tribhovandas Ratanji.
1379

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England).

STOPPAGE OF GOODS TRAFFIC IN THE DIRECTION OF BOMBAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to reduction in coal stocks and supplies and in order to provide for the carriage of Military and Government Traffic, it has been found necessary to stop the booking of public traffic except coal, manganese ore, live stock and perishables in the direction of Bombay.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th December, 1917. 262

SALE BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH CUT DIAMONDS.

INSOLVENCY OF A. M. MUTHIAH CHETTY, DIAMOND MERCHANT.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Official Assignee, Madras, and the several mortgagees, Messrs. DOWDEN & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court Buildings, Madras, on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1917, and the following days commencing at 11 a.m.

High Class English Cut Diamonds of different sizes worth about Rs. 4,00,000 in wholesale lots.

N. B.—Apply for further particulars and detailed catalogues to the Auctioneers, No. 21, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras.

The Diamonds can be inspected at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 21, Sunkurama Chetty Street, next to Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Madras between 12 noon and 3 p.m. 1368

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KAMOR" having arrived in Bombay on the 17th instant from Java, the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay.

No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged.

Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Surveyors, will be attending at Carnac Bunder, every morning, to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE.
Agent for Charterers.
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 17th December, 1917. 1377

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1917.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Cumrudin Ameruddin Latiff, as an additional Director.
IV. To elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th January 1918 to 31st January 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 15th December, 1917. 1378

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS accompanied with the necessary earnest money for the supply of materials required for use in the department from January 18 to June 18, will be received in the office of the undersigned up to and on the 17th January, 1918.

For further details please refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 29-11-17.

CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
to the Government of Mysore.
1367

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of permanent and full-time LECTURER on Administration Indian Economics etc., in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, to be filled from 20th June, 1918. Pay will be given according to qualifications. The applicants should state their age, caste, vernacular, academical qualifications (with class), and teaching experience, and submit copies of recent testimonials. Applications should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and should be sent so as to reach that officer not later than 15th February, 1918.

J. G. COVERNTON,
Director of Public Instruction
Poona, 15th December, 1917. 1364

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MAJOR PORTER has MOVED his Surgical Nursing Home and Residence to 93, Nepean Sea Road, next door to Readymoney House." 1009

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. BHAGWANDAS GOPALJEE, has entered into an agreement with Mr. RAMCHANDRA NARSI and Bai TAPIBAI, wife of the said Mr. RAMCHANDRA NARSI, for the purchase of the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession maintenance, or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to us in our office at 121, Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims or claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 240½ square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of the 2nd Carpenter Street and on the west side of Sindhi Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure under Old No. 406, New No. 7679, Old Survey No. 545 and New Survey No. 5290 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6620, Street Nos. 10-12 and 14 (2nd Carpenter Street), and under C Ward No. 6642, Street Nos. 3-5 and 7 (Sindhi Lane), and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said 2nd Carpenter Street, on or towards the West by the said Sindhi Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Ramchandra Narotam and others, partly by sweepers passage and partly by the property of Dullabhji Dayal, Javer Damodar and others and on or towards the South by the property of Juggonnath Vithoba.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1917.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1375

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the property held in Trust by SAGOONABAI DIXIT also known as SAGOONABAI, wife of CHINTAMAN DAMODAR DIXSHIT, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

CHINTAMAN DAMODAR DIXIT, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Pensioner, husband of the deceased aforenamed, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the aforenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this First day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 1st day of December, 1917.
Mr. CHINTAMAN DAMODAR DIXIT.
1374 Petitioner in person.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

For particulars apply to:—
CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira)

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN REFERENCE to the advertisement published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 13th December, 1917, over the signature of Messrs. Edgelow Gulbenkian and Wadia & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Tulsidas Lallubhai Modi for the sale of the right, title and interest of Mr. Tulsidas Lallubhai Modi in the decrees passed by the Court of First Class Subordinate Judge Ahmedabad, in Suits Nos. 729, 730, 731 of 1914 against the Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. of Ahmedabad, intending purchasers are warned that the company has filed appeals against the said three decrees in the High Court of Bombay, the company does not admit the correctness of the account between the said Tulsidas and Kevaldas Tribhovandas, and the company contends that the deposit receipts on which the suits were brought, have been fraudulently taken out by the said Kevaldas Tribhovandas as the managing partner of the firm of Messrs. Kevaldas Tribhovandas & Co., the late Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the defendant company. The company is informed that the accounts between Kevaldas and Tulsidas had been referred to arbitration and a binding award is made by the arbitrators.

BHASKARRAO MOTILAL,
Pleader.
For the Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.
1365

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1276 of 1917.

BHUDERJI LALJI, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a priest, residing at Null Bazar, without the Fort, on behalf of himself and all other the Creditors of JASODABAI, daughter of NARAIN KANJI and widow of Mavji Kallianji deceased. Plaintiff

v.

(1) MORARJI RAGHUNATH, of Bombay Bhoi Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant residing at 2nd Bhoidawa without the Fort; (2) VELJI GOVINDJI, of Bombay Bhoi Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 2nd Bhoiwada without the Fort, and (3) BHUDERJI LALJI, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Priest, residing at Null Bazar, without the Fort, all the three Executors of the last Will and Testament of JASODABAI, daughter of NARAIN KANJI and widow of MAVJI KALLIANJI, deceased. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji on the 13th day of November 1917. Notice is hereby given hereunder Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above Suit has been filed by the abovenamed Plaintiff against the above named Defendants praying:—

(a) That Defendants 1 and 2 as Executors of the said Jasodabai may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,500 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on Rs. 2,500 from the 3rd October 1915 upto 23rd November 1916 and on Rs. 5,500 from the 24th November 1916 till judgment less Rs. 60 paid on 18th April 1917, on account of interest and the costs of this Suit and further interest on judgment till payment.
(b) That it may be declared that the Plaintiff is an Equitable Mortgagee of the said Kandawadi property and the Plaintiff has a charge on the same.
(c) That if necessary the estate of the said Jasodabai may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon. Court.
(d) That all necessary directions may be given inquiries made and accounts taken.
(e) That in default of payment of the said sum of Rs. 5,500 with interest as aforesaid and costs of this Suit on or before a day to be named by this Hon. Court in this behalf the said Kandawadi property may be sold by and under the directions of this Hon. Court and the net sale proceeds thereof may be applied in or towards payment of the amount last mentioned with interest and costs as aforesaid.
(f) In case the proceeds of the sale are found to be insufficient to pay the amount due to the Plaintiff then liberty be reserved to the Plaintiff to apply for a decree for the balance.
(g) That in the meanwhile and pending the hearing and final disposal of this Suit some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to take possession of the said estate to collect and receive the rents of the said Kandawadi property.

And the hearing of the above Suit has been fixed for the 21st day of January, 1918.

Dated this 11th day of Dec. 1917.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Ag. Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 11th day of Dec. 1917.
Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.,
1382 Attorneys for the Plaintiff

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HASSAN MAHOMED JAN MAHOMED, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ghogari Mohollla, a Dyer .....Deceased

MANSABALLY HASSAN MAHOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Dyer, residing at Ghogari Mohollla, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of December, 1917.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
1383 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VITHAL MANOHER CHAWAN, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of BALKRISHNA NAMDEO AHER, has contracted to sell to our clients the property at Northbrook Street, without the Fort, mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 11, Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Northbrook Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eight-eight square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2086, New No. 9137, Old Survey No. 253 and New Survey No. 5052 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7763 and Street Nos. 72-74 and 76 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Northbrook Street and on or towards the West, North and South respectively, by sweeper's passage.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1917.

PURNANAND & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1381

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KARSONDAS MURARJI PAREKH alias KARSANDAS MURARJI PAREKH, who lately carried on business as money lender in Bombay in the name and style of "Karsondas Murarji Pareekh" and Karsandas Dharamsi Parekh .....Deceased.

CHANDABAI, widow of KARSONDAS MURARJI PAREKH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,

The 13th day of December, 1917.
Mr. NARAYAN C. DALAL,
1384 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE (BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30. TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

CONTINUED SUCCESS

COL. FRANK FILLIS' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE

Admitted by all to be the finest show of its kind in existence on the stage.

HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMITTANCE NIGHTLY.

Presenting a Programme.

Composed of

40 PERFORMERS 40

HEADED BY CHEVALIER DE ROUGALIO

and his seven wonderful Bengal Tigers.

Hurricane ovations accorded at every performance.

ONE PERFORMANCE NIGHTLY AT 9-30.

MATINEES, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 p.m.

CHILDREN UNDER 12, HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS EXCEPT THE GALLERY DURING MATINEES.

GREAT XMAS ATTRACTIONS

STARTING FROM THE 22ND DEC. WITH

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY

AT 5 P.M. & 9-30 P.M.

Booking at Rose and Co.'s from 10 a.m. to p.m.
Booking at the Theatre from 9 a.m. to p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Open Air Concert in the Royal Opera House Garden, daily from 4 p.m.
Menagerie on view from 9 a.m. to noon and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

THIS EVENING AT 6-45 P. M.

POPULAR PICTURES

Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, 8 As. 1 and Ans. 8 and Ans. 4.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

X'MAS SEASON ATTRACTIONS!

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

In a repertoire of the Latest London Successes

To-day Tuesday and To-morrow Wednesday.

"THE BETTER'OLE"
"THE BETTER'OLE"
"THE BETTER'OLE"

OR

THE ROMANCE OF "OLD BILL"

A Fragment from France in Two Explosions

Six Splinters and Gas Attack by

Capt. BRUCE BAIRNSFATHER

and

ARTHUR ELIOT

Music Composed and Arranged by

HERMAN DAREWSKI

Thursday 20th and Friday 21st

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

SATURDAY & SUNDAY

"QUAKER GIRL"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan open at ROSE and Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30

THE SHIELDING SHADOW

By the brilliant author of

"THE IRON CLAW"

WHO—WHAT is the SHIELDING SHADOW?

---

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS OF 2

PRESENT ATTRACTION !!

At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 10-0

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

TOM MELBOURNE'S

REVUE AND COMEDY Co.

including

TOM & EILEEN MELBOURNE
PEGGY AND ROSIE CASTELLO,
MINNIE BARTELLE & LAURA

DIAMOND

present

A New Musical Comedietta

GOOD-BYE FOR EVER

A New Burlesque

THE WOMAN WHO WOULDN'T

With apologies to Howitt Phillips Co.

In Addition

A BUDGET OF NEW SONGS DUETS, TRIOS AND QUARTETTES, ETC.

A

REAL VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME

THAT REMINDS ONE OF HOME

GRAND PERFORMANCE

IN AID OF THE

BELGIAN CHILDREN

BY THE

PUPILS OF THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION

on Wednesday the 19th inst. at 5 p.m.

AT THE

Empire Theatre

BASTIAN ROAD, FORT.

A very full and attractive programme, consisting of comic plays in English and Guzarati, orchestral music conducted by Mr. B. D. PADAMJEE, Fancy Skipping, Garbas in Guzerati and other items.

POPULAR PRICES.

Box Office at Rose & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

First appearance at the Empire of the charming American Star

MARGARITA FISHER

in a beautiful romance of the Southern seas

'THE PEARL OF PARADISE'

A Delightful Romance of Shipwrecked lovers

BEAUTIFUL NATURAL SCENERY ! MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED !

AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH ! in 5 Acts.

EMPIRE COMEDIES, PATHE'S GAZETTE

SAY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

MYSTERIES OF MYRA

You can now see six parts (9,000 ft.) of this Marvellous Serial every week.

You can now obtain the Synopsis of the whole Serial **Gratis.**

You can see Ghosts of the dead, Astral bodies of the living and other wonders of Science **never seen in any other Serial.**

NOW'S THE TIME TO SEE IT!

You may have seen Serials in PLENTY but "MYRA" is entirely different. Judge it by its Success. It is running a second time by special request. We have scores of letters to Show the demand for it, but the present run will be the last. This is therefore.

YOUR ONLY CHANCE

Nightly 7: 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Matinees Saturday and Sunday 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

OLYMPIA—SANDHURST RD. (West.)

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

Shakespeare's Great Masterpiece

"KING LEAR"

Produced by

PATHE

Featuring

FREDERICK WARD

The eminent English Actor.

A film of undoubted beauty and charm.

PATHE GAZETTE

TOPICAL.

MAX LINDER

Comic.

TIME:—7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

LOOK OUT FOR

"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"

Commencing January 5th.

LAST ONE NIGHT

of Present Colossal Attraction

MISS TARABAI

and her

CIRCUS TROUPE

The performance given by Miss Tarabai is most entertaining. In her feats exhibiting sheer strength and endurance Miss Tarabai is unique. There is neither magic nor trick. Miss Tarabai avows that there is nothing superhuman in her feats and points out that it is within the reach of every one to acquire such powers. Regular practice, earnestness and steadfastness have made her what she is! Miss Tarabai by her strong Will controls every inch of her body. See her only once, and you will feel proud of her!

HER GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

The balancing artists, gymnasts, conjurer, and acrobats, forming Miss "Tarabai's" troupe likewise contribute turns which are much admired and greatly applauded by the great concourse of people who throng every night to witness this wonderful performance.

Miss Pillar's feats of cycling and balancing on wire, **Mr. Ambrosio's** balancing feats, and **Mr. Manan's** cycling feats are simply charming!

In short, this programme from a spectacular point of view leaves nothing to be desired.

LOCATION—Spacious tent near Grant Road Station. One minute's walk from Tram Terminus.

ONE SHOW EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30 (S.T.)

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY:

Special Matinee Show: 4-30 (S.T.)

Special tram arrangements are made for the convenience of patrons at the close of the show.

Book your seats early to avoid disappointment, as packed audiences are a daily feature.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

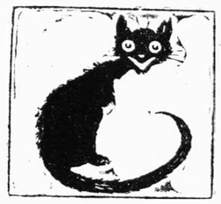
Comming Thursday Dec. 20th.

NO PICTURES. TWICE NIGHTLY. NO PICTURES.

6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

TOM MELBOURNES

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME



ALADDIN

AND HIS

WONDERFUL LAMP

Enough to make a Cat laugh.

FULL CAST AUGMENTED COMPANY NEW SCENERY GORGEOUS COSTUMES.

THE FUNNIEST PANTOMIME EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.

SEVEN SCENES. 1 BENEATH THE PYRAMID. 2 OUTSIDE WIDOW. TWANKY'S COTTAGE. 3 ON THE ROAD TO THE CAVES.

4 THE ENCHANTED CAVE OF A MILLION JEWELS.

5 THE LAUNDRY. 6 SOMEPLACE IN SOMEWHERE.

7 ABANAZAR'S TURKISH BATHS

TWO AND A HALF-HOURS OF GENUINE FUN AND HEALTHY AMUSEMENT.

TOM MELBOURNE AS ABANAZAR, EILEEN MELBOURNE AS ALADDIN BUNNY AUSTIN AS THE WIDOW; ROISE CASTELLO AS THE PRINCESS PEGGIE AS THE GENI; J. WILSON AS THE EMPEROR ETC. ETC.

I Saw it last year in Calcutta and I am still laughing.

The entire production Exactly the same as produced by TOM MELBOURNE for the last four years in Colombo Calcutta, Shanghai, and Hong Kong.

IN BOMBAY

and its suburbs our manufactured

COSSI SILK JIT PIECES

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON

are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranted for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price **Rs. 8** Per piece.

Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run.

Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY (India).

COOK BETTER

by using the Annapurna Cooker It is the simplest and most effecient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others. Write a card to-day to;—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

HELLER'S GOLDEN SHINE

TRADE-MARK

Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.

It cleans as well as polishes.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 15th.

	Bales.
Egyptain F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis	31.65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 15th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.22+1.00	Unchgd.
,, ,, Fully Good	17.47	
,, ,, Fine	17.72	
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	18.56	
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	18.81	
,, ,, ,, Fine	19.06	
,, Broach Good	20.99	
,, ,, Fully Good	21.17	
,, ,, Fine	21.35	
,, Scinde Good	17.22	
,, ,, Fully Good	17.47	
,, ,, Fine	17.72	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Dec. 15th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	6,400,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	400,000
East Indian ,, ,, ...	137,000
American	3,187,000
Other ,, ,, ...	66,000
Total Sales	16,000
East Indian Sales	1,000
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Expor	..
,, ,, Stock	62,000
,, ,, Forwarded	18,000
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	9,000
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	13,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	297,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	17,000	Nil
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000	
,, ,, to Continent	..	
Futures at New York Mar.	28.38—16	
,, ,, May	28.16—19	
,, ,, July	27.92—14	
Spot Cotton at New York	30.10—60	
,, ,, at New Orleans	29.00	Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	27.40—26	
,, ,, May.	27.24—27	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7¼	
Demand Bills	4.75.25	
Silver Commercial Bars	80½	

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 15th

Bar Silver Spot	43	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Less Enquiry.		
Discount Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 5th April, 1917.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16	
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4	
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8	
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	5 3/8	
Interest day to day loans	4	
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4	
Consols 2½%	54⅝	
Rupee Paper 3½%	48½	
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	62	
Government Securities 3%	54½	
Ex. On London at Paris France	27.21	

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 15th

3½% 1894—1925	£84⅛
4½% 1925—1945	£99⅛
5% New	£93⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec 15th

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat 418 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Nov.-Dec. Buyers 600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£119⅝
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Buyers	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Buyers	20
Tone:—Nothing Doing.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan Buyers	2/3
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe	2/2½

BANK OF BOMBAY,

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 15th December, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 257,20,357	
,, Deposits at Branches 95,25,566	
	3,52,51,923
Other Deposits	29,50,37,289
Post Bills	3,937
Sundries	33,06,342
Rs. ..	35,28,59,485

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	7,23,92,285
Other authorised Securities	24,36,979
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	1,18,48,329
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,92,05,392
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,84,81,838
Dead Stock	9,12,529
Stamps	7,469
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	14,98,214
Sundries	5,39,171
Cash	17,85,75,896
Rs. ..	35,28,59,485

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach Good ..	..	April ..	546
Bengal ..	..	January ..	486
Akola ..	..	January ..	506

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange:

COLABA, 17th Dec., 1917, at 5 p.m.

Growths.		Super Fine fine	Fully Good Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G)	Ready rates are 6 higher than on the 15th instant.	471	435 ..	1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)		459	.. ..	
Khandesh (M.G.)		518	.. ..	
Akola Khangaum Kaunja (M.G.)		565	.. ..	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)		570	.. ..	1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)		575	.. ..	1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)		582	.. ..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)		587	.. ..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)		590	.. ..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)		544	.. ..	1/25th Apl. 18
Mathia (M.G.)		..	.. ..	1/25th Jan. 18
Sawgd Dharwar		559	.. ..	May/June 18
Westerns (M.G.)		552	.. ..	May/June 18
Westerns (B.d.)		..	.. ..	
Compta (M.G.)		565	.. ..	May/June 18

BULLION.

The Silver market was steady.
Bar Gold 27-8.
Sovereign 17-16.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 101-12.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 102-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1-4 31-32.
Bank demand drafts 1-5 1-32.
3 Months sight Credits 1-5 13-32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months sight Francs. Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 213⅛.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 305.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York. Rs. 297⅝.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 6-8-0 per cent.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan.
3½ per cent Small pieces. 69½.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months notice. 86.
4 per cent. Long dated 78½.
Municipal Long dated. 79½.
Municipal Short dated 90.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady on account of bears covering sales but during the later part of the day the market eased off due to bulls unloading. In the New market also similar conditions prevailed and a fair amount of business was put through.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standard 2,105, Tata Mill Ordy. 900, Simplex 910, Shapurji 146/4, New City 930, New Greats 307/8, Maneckjee Petit 2,040, Madras United 1,500, Madhavjee 2,280, Luxmi Cotton 1,640, Kohinoor 1,035, Kasturchand 1,340, Indore Malwa 405, Indian Bleeching 237/8, Finlay 437/8, Fazulbhoy 847/8, David 640, Currimbhoy 435, Crescent 270, Century 442/8, Nagpurs 2,617/8, Bradbury 550, Bombay United 885, Katni Ordy 287/8, Deferreds 1,420, Tata Ordy 286/4, Deferreds 1,150, Bombay Tramway 370, Bombay Steam 302/8, Bombay Burma 1,080, Port Canning 700.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,091/8, Swadeshi 1,930, Simplex 907/8, Pearls 640, New Greats 310, Madhavjee 2,260, Kohinoor 1,030, Indore Malwa 407/8, Indian Bleaching 230, Fazulbhoy 842/8, David 635, Currimbhoys 430, Century 440, Nagpur 2,600, Bombay United 832/8, and Bombay Burma 1,070. Both the markets closed very easy.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, Dec. 17th. Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,015-4
Total up-to-date	24,53,043-4

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, therefore beware of worthless imitations. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 12/6 from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL
B.S.A
MOTOR BICYCLES.
Whether you require a motor cycle for solo or sidecar riding a B.S.A. will give you satisfaction. The B.S.A. COUNTERSHAFT THREE-SPEED GEAR makes hill-climbing a pleasure while B.S.A. material and workmanship are the surest guarantee of low running expenses. The "Three Guns" trade mark appears on all genuine B.S.A's.
B.S.A. Catalogue free from
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

DENTAL NOTICE.
OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED
Decaying and distorted teeth favour the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally.
Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.
THEREFORE
KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER.
CONSULT
DR. CARR. D.D.S..
DENTAL OFFICE
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Oppt. Clock Tower, over French Bank.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT
Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.
KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)
A delightful dressing for the hair the rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V.P. Annas 7 extra.
Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 155 (Dept. C 1.) Jooma Musjid.
Market, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
One second-hand Argyll Motor Car, 4 cylinder, Buick body, Bosch Magneto, Zenith carburator, Thoroughly overhauled. In good running order.
PRICE RS. 3,500.
NO OFFERS.
Apply to Manager,
City Garage,
RAMPART ROW.

"NARASIMHA"
LEHYAM (with gold).
A boon to the weak. Improves blood and vitality, restores lost energy. Cures heat complaints and diabetes. It removes all weakness and increases nerve vigour. 2 tins enough. 20-tola tin Rs. 2-8 (2 tins Rs. 4-12). V. P. extra.
P. C. A. & Co.,
Ayurvedic Samaj Pondur, Guntur Dt.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Hon. Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan's Public Lecture in Urdu, Shantaram's Chawl, Mughbhat, Lane, Girgaum.
Meeting of City Improvement Trust 4 p.m.
Meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House of Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera in "Bettor'ole" at 9-30 and "Shielding Shadow" at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: 6-50 and 10 p.m. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-50.
New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

Domestic Occurrence.

REQUIEM SERVICE.

There will be a Solemn Office for the Dead on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 6-30 p.m. and a Requiem High Mass on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Rosary Church, Mazagon, for the repose of the soul of the late Michael George Peter Pinto, beloved son of Mrs B. Pinto of 55, Mathurpakady, Mazagon.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

ST, SEBASTIAN'S SCHOOL, BA DRA.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. Sebastian's Registered Village School Bandra will take place in the school premises on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 11 a.m. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, will presine.

CONGRESS SPECIAL.

The special leaves Bombay on the 24th instant at 10 a.m. and reaches Calcutta via Jubbulpore at 11 a.m. on the 26th instant. Mr. Tilak and other leaders will travel by this special. Dinner arrangements at Calcutta are complete and Rs. 2-8 will be charged per day.

KSHATRIYA MARATHA DNYATEE SAMAJ.

The Kshatriya Maratha Dnyatee Samaj of Bombay celebrated "Our Day" on the 12th instant by inaugurating a "Shree Satya-Narayen" puja at Nana Shanker Shet's Dharmshala, Tardeo. The collections on the occasion amounting to Rs. 20 have been forwarded to the Hon. treasurer of the "Our Day" Fund.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A FOREMAN.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday touching the death of Musrat Rahim, a foreman of labourers. It appeared that the deceased was standing above the hold of a steamer which was being loaded at the Alexandra Dock on Sunday night, when a sling of bags of flour struck him and he was thrown into the hold. When picked up, he was found dead. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A SHARE-DEALER'S DEATH.

WHILE MENTALLY DERANGED.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Valabhdas Valji, a Bhattia, aged about 31, residing at Mandir. It appeared that the deceased dealt in shares with his own money. For the last four or five years he seemed peculiar in his behaviour and imagined that the world was against him. His mother and elder brother, who were dead, were somewhat deranged mentally. At 9 a.m., on Sunday his friend Mr. Mangaldas Purshotamdas Mehta, Deputy Bullion-keeper in H. M.'s Mint, went to his house to ask him about some shares which he had given the deceased to sell through his brother. The deceased told him they had not been sold and then started speaking about his difficulties and alleged that neighbours had been worrying him and that they wanted to convert him to their caste, which was lower than his. Mr. Mangaldas consoled him and took him to his house, where he continued to behave in a strange manner till 11 p.m., when he went to bed in a room on the third floor. At 2 a.m., the deceased was missed from his bed and his body was found lying in the lane. He was honest and had means of his own. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained apparently by the deceased having jumped from a window on the third story of a house while somewhat mentally deranged.

THE HIMALAYA TRADING CO.,
CHAMBA STATE
SUPPLY the following products of Himalayan Mountains at the following rates:—
1. Pure White Honey ... Ans. 8 per lb.
2. Salajit pure ..... Ans. 8 per tola.
3. Bear's Fat ..... Ans. 4 per chhatak.
4. Apricot Jam ..... Ans. 12 per lb.
5. Gulkand Banafsa ..... Re. 1 per lb.
6. Wax (Bees) ..... Re. 1-8 per lb.
7. Zira ..... Re. 1-8 per lb.
8. Rasaunt ..... Ans. 14 a tin.
9. Dhup prepared ..... Re. 1-2 a seer.
While ordering please mention this paper.
MANAGER.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT

QUESTION OF PERSONAL CREDIT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor.)

Purushram Keshav Padhye and another ... Appellants and Defendants.
v.
Rikabdas Bhagwan ..... Respondent and Plaintiff.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Kajiji who passed a decree in favour of the respondent-plaintiff for Rs. 2,082-4-5 for principal and interest in respect of sums due and owing at the foot of three instruments which were signed in the book of the creditor by Rukmabai, the mother of the defendants. Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. D. F. Malla and Mr. E. J. Wadia, appeared for the appellants.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman with Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for the respondent.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to the original suit are as follows:—

The plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 2,082-4-5 for principal and interest in respect of sums then due and owing at foot of three instruments which were signed in the book of the creditor by Rukmabai, the mother of the defendants. All the documents were substantially in the same form. The first was for Rs. 1,000 and ran as follows:—In cash Rs. 1,000 (namely one thousand) in cash or current coin have been borrowed on personal security. Interest thereon is to run at Re. 1 per cent. per mensem. And we shall go on paying the same every month and we are to pay the principal after one year whenever the owner may demand (payment of) the same. This sum is borrowed for the work in connection with the new chawl. You are to accept monies whenever we pay the same and you are to reduce the interest according to Katmiti." The expression translated as "on personal security" referred in the vernacular to the body of the borrower. It was a very express statement of the security on which the money was borrowed. It was borrowed at a time when a new chawl was being erected upon the property of the present defendant's father by his widow. Subsequent to the date of the first loan on the 7th October, 1910, the widow was appointed by the Court, guardian of the person and property of her minor sons and was given authority to raise a certain sum by way of mortgage to discharge the debts incurred "inter alia" in connection with the building of the chawl. The first loan would come within the category of debts so borrowed. The two subsequent loans of the 22nd December, 1911, and the 22nd November, 1914, were subsequent to the mortgage in question; it should be stated that the last loan was taken for the purpose of paying the Collector's Bill.

The lower court passed a decree against the defendants as heirs of their father to the extent of the assets inherited by them.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of the judgment, their Lordships stated that the question was whether the defendants were liable or whether the creditor was only entitled to look to the borrower personally. Their Lordships found the present case to be indistinguishable from Gadgeppa Desai v. Apaji Jivanrao 3 Bom. p. 237, where Mr. Justice Melvill delivering judgment of the Bench consisting of himself and Mr. Justice West stated: "We should have been glad if we could have adopted Mr. Justice Kemball's view, for the money having been lent to Hanmava for the preservation of the estate, it is hard that the plaintiff should lose his money, because Hanmava subsequently adopted the defendant. But we can find no authority for holding that the defendant can be made liable or that the estate in his hands can be made liable, because the estate had been benefitted by the loan. The plaintiff might have secured himself by taking a mortgage on the property. Instead of doing this, he trusted to Hanmava's personal security. Looking beyond it, no doubt, to the liability of the estate in her hands, but knowing that it was in her power to divest herself of the estate, either by selling it for necessary purposes, or by adopting a son."

The only difference between that case and the present on the facts was that the hardship might lie also on the defendants, for their estate had been made liable under the mortgage above referred to satisfy "inter alia" the first loan made by the lender under whom the plaintiff claimed, although it might in fact not have satisfied it. The decision in "3 Bom. p. 237" had been very carefully scrutinised in the Full Bench case of "Sakrabhai v. Muganlal 26 Bom. p. 206, which was relied upon by the respondent here, and it seemed from the remarks of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in delivering the judgment of the Court in that case that the "ratio" of the decision in Gangeppa's case was approved of. It is stated "the ratio, therefore, appears to be that as the advance was made on the widow's personal credit, the property in the hands of her adopted son could not be made liable."

Their Lordships could come to no other conclusion than that the advance was made on the widow's personal credit, not only from the expression used in order to signify the personal security, but also from the fact that the lender exacted a rate of 18 per cent upon his loan, which seemed an unreasonable rate if he were looking for his security to the property, and the newly erected chawl upon it. The references in the instruments to the chawl or the collector's bill only indicated that the lender was anxious to show bona fide consideration by specifying the purpose of the loan in each case. That being their Lordships' view, they allowed the appeal set aside the decree and dismissed the suit with costs throughout.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

BREACH OF DUTY AS AGENTS.

DEFENDANTS TO PAY DAMAGES.

Haji Mahomed Mulla v. C. Boggiano & Co.

This was a suit to recover damages incurred by reason of defendant's breach of duty as agents for placing a certain indent, signed by the plaintiff, with the Home manufacturers and in the alternative for wrongful conversion of goods belonging to the plaintiff. The facts are fully set out in the judgment of his Honour Mr. K. M. Javeri, the Second Judge.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.

At an early stage of the suit an application was made by Mr. K. K. Santoke, on behalf of the defendants, to the Acting Chief Judge, for a transfer of the suit from the Second Judge's, to his own Court on the ground firstly, that plaintiff, in order to evade a trial before him, had deliberately underestimated his damages which, in the correspondence, prior to suit, he had assessed at over Rs. 1,000, and secondly, that the case involved knotty points of law which could be best decided by the Acting Chief Judge.

Mr. K. B. Sethna, in showing cause against this application, characterised it as a most extraordinary application and strenuously contended that a plaintiff was entitled to frame his suit as he may be best advised for which he (Mr. Sethna) took entire responsibility in the matter. He further contended that Mr. Santoke had no reason to assume that one judge was not as good as another and that his apprehension that he would not get as good justice from the second as from any other judge was entirely without any justification. His Honour the Acting Chief Judge disallowed the application and the suit was accordingly heard by the learned Second Judge to whose Board it had been originally assigned. In decreeing the claim the Court delivered the following judgment:—

JUDGMENT.

Defendants in this case are the well known firm of C. Boggiano and Co. They were anxious to have the suit tried by the learned Chief Judge of this Court, as, in their opinion, the difficult question of law arising in it, could only be tried adequately by that learned judge. On applying to him to have it tried by him only and by no other judge, the Chief Justice on notice to plaintiff disallowed that plea, and this is how the suit appears to be heard by me.

The plain English of the facts of this case is that after securing an order from plaintiff for the purchase and shipping of a certain quantity of Italian nut buttons, defendants of their accord transferred the order or indent goods to another and a subsequent dealer who paid them a higher price and informed the plaintiff that his order had not been accepted. This is an important question of law, which they wanted to have tried by the Chief Justice only.

Plaintiff sued defendant for breach of their duty as agents or for damages for wrongful conversion.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

The details of plaintiff's case are as under:—

On 12th October, 1916, he gave an indent No. 3219 to the Bombay branch of defendant's office, authorising them to purchase and ship on his account Italian nut buttons as per Maker's card 425 at 11d. per gross, F.B.H. cases, in lots of three cases each, shipment 4 to 6 weeks after acceptance. This indent reached the Home office at Milan in November and that office passed on the order to the makers who shipped part of the goods (3 cases) on 23rd November, 1916, against plaintiff's indent No. 3219. The second lot of three cases was also treated in the same way. The third lot arrived here under a different indent number. While this was happening at Home, defendant's Bombay office was successful in securing an order for the same quantity and quality from another dealer on 9th December, 1916, No. 3252, in addition to other goods. Accordingly without informing the Home office of what he had done or informing plaintiff of the treatment his order was meant to receive, he sent on 14th December, 1916, a report to the latter dealer, who had paid him a half penny more (11½d. as against plaintiff's 11d.) than plaintiff, saying that his indent was accepted by wire. Now the latter description or rather the whole description of the acceptance is false. No wire from Milan was received accepting the indent, nor in fact any acceptance received from there. Bianchi, defendant's manager, admits this: he says we accepted on our own responsibility here. Not only that, but on 8th January, 1917, he sends a report to plaintiff, exhibit B, saying his order was refused, as the indent goods were not available, and that if he liked he may take other goods at a higher rate. The goods were at this time on the high seas, with plaintiff's marks and indent number. They arrived here on 16 18th January, 1917, the balance came in February. On arrival defendants made up invoices here on blank forms, said to have been supplied to them by their head office, with instructions to fill them up here, as of Milan date. The new dealer took delivery on getting these invoices. Plaintiff who was in want of these goods accidentally happened to go to this dealer on 24th January for purchasing buttons and was offered a case bearing his own indent number. This set him enquiring, and the result is this suit.

A PIECE OF COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

Defendants try to justify this piece of commercial morality on two grounds: first that as long as no acceptance was communicated to plaintiff, no contractual relation arose between the parties, and secondly that, that being so, pending a communication to the dealer, they can divert the order as they like.

Defendant's head office is said to have placed a large contract with the makers in October, 1916, before date of exhibit A, as against that the Bombay office was collecting orders from dealers. Whichsoever dealer's rate suited them, was told that his indent was accepted, and the others were to be left in the lurch. This is defendants' explanation of their conduct. They saw they had to resort to it to keep touch with the dealers, and to see that other competitors did not press them out of the market. Accordingly when they found another dealer, two months after, who paid them half a penny more, they threw plaintiff out and took the latter up. They forgot that meanwhile by their own conduct, they were being estopped from thus hustling the plaintiff off. They had passed on his indent to the maker, who thereupon had manufactured and shipped the goods as for plaintiff, before any other order or indent could reach the Milan office or the maker's factory. This conduct proved from the documents in the case, completely answers the plea of non-acceptance because of non-communication. The order was accepted and the goods shipped. The refusal of 8th January therefore does not affect the plaintiff's claim at all. And after all what is this so-called report of acceptance or refusal? It merely reports whether goods have been or can be purchased or not on the terms given by the indentor. It reports so to speak the action of the agent whether he has succeeded in placing the order or not. But so far as the authority to purchase and ship is concerned it is complete as soon as the indent is signed and received by the office. This acceptance does not remain in abeyance till advice is received from Home. The very fact of the Bombay office communicating the order to the Home office amounts to acceptance of the duty cast on them. I therefore see nothing in this point, favourable to defendants' case.

The facts being, as I have stated, I find defendants guilty of breach of their duty as agents, and they have to make good to plaintiff whatever damage he has suffered. I assess the damages at 1½ anna per gross (cost price at 11d. in Bombay would be 12 annas 6 pies. Plaintiff purchased from Abedin at 14 annas per gross), which would come to Rs. 421-14 for 4,500 gross. Verdict for Rs. 421-14 and costs thereon. Plaintiff's professional costs Rs. 30 certified.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF DECEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AT 11-30 A.M.

FOR JUDGMENT ON COSTS.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors. Wadia G and Co. Surveyor and Co. Little and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

342-17—Raghavaya N and Co. Dakhibai alias Satyabhamabai widow and ors v Govindrao Ramnath Mahimkar. Jehangir M and S.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR APPLICATION UNDER ORDER 23 RULE 1 OF C. P. C (IN CHAMBERS.)

Summon Suit 1349-16—Motichand and D. Ebrahim Noor Mahomed v. Memon Oosman Essa.

AFTER INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES,

14-17—Merwanji K and Co. Nusserwanji Framji Kaung v Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad Nosserwan and ors, Mehta D and L.

X'MAS GIFTS.
WE ARE NOW IN FULL SWING.
Our Museum is replete with a varied selection of charmingly shaded Silks by the yard, Silk Novelties, Cloisonne Bronze and Brassware, Ivory, Satsuma Porcelainware, and several articles of use and Ornament, that will make your selection of GIFTS a PLEASURE.
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.
BRING YOUR KIDDIES ALONG WITH YOU.
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York Building, Hornby Road.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 1,000 LOST.
Every year thousands of young people are loosing thousands of rupees by trying to save one rupee. Wake up you who are sick, ailing, and unhappy.
TRY—
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC—Re. 1
will get you a bottle, and Rs. 12
at the most will make you happy, hale and hearty. You will develop your brain, improve your position, and better yourself all round. Don't delay another moment, go straight to
CASH CHEMISTS
172, B Hornby Road, or M. T. MADON & Co.,
24, B Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

146-17—Mulla and Mulla, Jamshed Khodadad Hakim v Khodabux Godrez.
212-17—N C Dalal, Veeraji Koraji and Co a firm v Saraswatibai widow, Soondersdass and Co.
679-17—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Gomraj Fatechand and Co a firm v Tatikonda Narsinham, son of Sethara Magya and ors.
956-17—Unwalla P and P, Chabildas Shamulji v Devjibhai Govindji.
995-17—Motichand and D, Raichand Motichand and Co a firm v Bhaichand Javerchand and anr.
1079-17—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Lakhmichand Padamsey and Co a firm v Gabruchand Kachrachand and ors, Mehta D and Lalji.
1108-17—Dastur and Co, Jeygopaldas Ganeshamdas a firm v Nagraj Jagraj Dhariwall and anr.
1117-17—Khambatta and Co, Kering Rupchand and Co a firm v Herbert Charles Woodstolesbury.
1118-17—Tyabji D and Co, Meghraj Gangaram a firm v Nathmal Ramnath and anr.
1119-17—Tyabji D and Co, Ramkaran Buchraj a firm v Dwarkadas Patwa a firm.
1172-17—Captain and V, Devchand Mulji Choksey v P Krishnasamy Naidu, Vachha and Co.
1175-17—Motichand and D, Suleman Cassum v Dungersey Nathu.
1189-17—Crawford B and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Hiralal Baldeodas, Mulji and Tha.
1210-17—Merwanji K and Co, Nandlal Birdichand v Tulsiram Devraj a firm.
1216-17—Mulla and M, Messrs Fardunji Khursedji Mody and Sons a firm v Jiwraj Bhimji.
1220-17—Khandvalla and Co, Dalsookhbhai Vadilal v Jethabhai Pranvallabhdas a firm and anr.
1231-17—Payne and Co, K J Billimoria and Co a firm v Birdichand Anraj a firm, Captain and V.
1258-17—Vachha and Co, Messrs Sampatrai Gorukhram a firm v Messrs Isherdas Lachminarayen a firm.
1270-17—Soondersdas and Co, Narandas Anandji v Thakur Karsendas Hurgowan and anr, Mulla and M.
1319-17—Edg G W and Co, Louis Mary Valladares v J M Pereira.
1338-17—Surveyor and Co, Nagori Mahomed Ibrahim v Nagori Issak Mahomed.
1360-17—Crawford B and Co, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn v Caderbhoy Nathoobhoy.
1363-17—Vachha and Co, Messrs Dana Fatta and Co a firm v Hormasji Sorabji Mukadam.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

1037-17—Kanga and S, Ramgopal Madhavprasad a firm v Fateshanker Chandrashanker and ors.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

357-92—Matubhai J & M Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed and anr. v. Cassam Gulam Hoosein, Hiralal and Co, Notice d. 14-9-16. Part Heard. 30-11-17.
1254-17—Matubhai J & M Bezonji Shapurji Madan v. Ruttonshaw Furdunji Motiwalla and ors. Payne & Co.
632-17—Little & Co Messrs J A Begbie & Co a firm v. Hemraj Jairam, Pandea & Co Part Heard.
1211-16—Wadia G & Co Balchand Oogarchand a firm v. Gapikisson Madon Gopal, Khand L & M Issued settled 14-9-17 For Postponement.
Special Case 1213-17—Crawford B & Co Peter William Monie Municipal Commissioner v. The Revd. Robert Scott Mirza M & M.
761-17—Surajmal & Co Narsey Gangji v. Khimji Visram and Co. a firm Bhaishanker K & G.
140-17—Tyabjee D and Co. Bai Mani Widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors. Ardeshir H D & Co Mulla and M.
771-17—Mans. H M & Co Rustomji Jamasji Mistry & ors. v. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purnanand & Co. For Postponement.
1007-11—Vachha & Co Fatmabai Widow and ors. v. Ahmedally Tookhwanji and ors Jehangir & S Little & Co. Edgelow G W & Co, Merwanji & Co For Postponement.
119-17—Merwanji K & Co Byramji Nowroji Garnadiya v. Herbert R Greaves and ors Payne and Co Mulla and M. Crawford B and Co.
659-16—Bhimji and Co (for a Pauper) Manecklal Widow v. Rambai Widow and anr. Tyabjee D & Co.
371-17—Pandia & Co. Gordhandas Vallabhdas a firm v. Dhulanmal Deamal.
757-17—Kanga & S Rehmatbai Widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.
1266-16—Rustomji & G Rewabai Widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors. Tyabji D & Co.
1355-16—Rustomji and G. Parwatibai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors. Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No 19-17—In person, Bhanji Lalji and ors v Laxman Venkuji (Balaji), Judah and S, Part heard 27-11-17.
P P No 21-17—In person, Bai Monghibai widow v Bai Soonderbai widow, Mulji and Tha.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged Gulab Nabi Alishah and Karim Ismail with house-breaking by night and theft of 144 packets of Umbrella Brand Soap and two dozen tinned provisions, collectively valued at Rs. 75, belonging to Shirazudin Hazaudin, and with aiding and abetting each other. The lock of the complainant's godown in Sitaram Building was found broken on the morning of the 15th instant, and the articles found missing from the cases which were also found broken open. The first accused said he had been given the articles by the second accused to carry them as a cooly. Both the accused were convicted The first was sentenced to one months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second, who had previous convictions, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. MONTAGU IN MADRAS.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION DEPUTATION.

FURTHER SUPPORT TO CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, received to-day addresses and deputations from seven public bodies.

The United Planters' Association address stated:—

In their address the United Planters' Associations stated that they did not suppose that political changes will not come in India as they come elsewhere but they were entitled to insist respectfully that those responsible would see that any changes were gradual and restrained, and suited to the needs of the country, its industries and its peoples

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce is not a political body and would prefer to keep aloof from political controversies, particularly in view of the present war conditions, but the proposals, as formulated by the Indian National Congress and Muslim League, threaten grave danger to the stability of the present system of Government and to the rights and interests of the British community in India and the large body of Indians dependent on them, and make it imperative that bodies such as this Chamber should give expression to their opinions. The Chamber regards any scheme whereby the Executive would be made dependent on the Legislature as wholly unworkable under the conditions now obtaining in India, or likely to come into existence with any reasonable space of time. The Chamber would deprecate reform from above, as it is of opinion that the political structure is already top-heavy. The Chamber is of opinion that any changes in nature of granting more responsibility to Indians should begin at the bottom rung of the ladder. Wider powers might be given to bodies such as Local Boards and Municipalities. The controlling influence by the Local Governments should be retained, but by granting more latitude and responsibility and greater financial resources an opportunity would be given to these bodies to profit by their own experiences and mistakes. So long as local bodies are protected and nursed by the Local Governments they will not realise their responsibilities and the attitude of the educated Indians will always remain one of purely destructive criticism. The grant of constructional powers, with full responsibility for mistakes made, is the only practical method of teaching self-government. The financial and administrative failure of a local body would not be very serious, whereas a similar failure in higher Councils would have widespread and disastrous results.

The Chamber is of the opinion that the interests of all communities should be represented on the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Council, and that representation should be communal throughout instead of being based on geographical areas. In the opinion of the Chamber the Viceroy, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors should continue to preside at their respective Legislative Councils, and retain powers to appoint the Vice-Presidents. All questions relating to Military and Naval Charges should be wholly excluded from discussion in the Imperial or Provincial Legislative Councils.

MADR S PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Madras Presidency Association address endorsed the principle of the Congress-League scheme provision being made for adequate representation of various communities of Madras Presidency. A tentative scheme of such representation and memorandum of reforms were attached to the address.

SOUTH INDIAN CHAMBER.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce address stated:

We feel that the administration of the country is far too centralised and that the reins of control are held far too tightly by the Secretary of State and the Government of India. We, therefore, urge that a full measure of Provincial autonomy, should no longer be delayed. From this decentralisation of control, it naturally follows that the Provincial administration should be made to rest on a wide popular basis, as otherwise the transfer of power from one authority to another would by itself signify nothing or may even prove a worse evil. Local self-government has hitherto been administered as a department of Government notwithstanding the fact that the people have amply proved their capacity for the same. We ask that it should be made real and popular, and freed from the present rigid official direction and lead. With the villages as "the starting point of public life," and our Taluk and District Boards, on the one hand, and our District Municipalities and the Presidency Corporation on the other, as thoroughly representative institutions, levying their taxes and regulating their expenditure, emancipated from official trammels, subject only to the most general supervision and intervention in cases of gross mismanagement by the Provincial Government, these institutions are bound to fulfil the best expectations of all and supply the real groundwork of all administrative reform. In the general administration of the country, a sense of responsibility to the people and their representatives on the part of the governing authorities can only be created by widening the franchise, enlarging the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils so as to make them thoroughly and really representatives of all classes, communities and interests and by investing them with substantial powers of control over the administration.

MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha expressed its adherence to the Congress-League Scheme and said that satisfaction of the demand contained therein would enable the Empire to stand firmer and more united for all time to come.

Further in the course of their address the Sabha stated:—

The greatest stumbling block in the way of the representatives of the people has been the standing official majority in the Indian Legislative Council and the majority consisting of officials, European members and nominated non-officials who, in most cases vote together against the representatives of the people, in the Provincial Councils. Lord Morley in his Despatch on the Reforms of 1909 stated: "I must, therefore, regard it as essential that your Excellency's Council, in its legislative as well as in its executive character, should continue to be so constituted as to ensure its constant and uninterrupted power to fulfil the constitutional obligations that it owes and must always owe to His Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament. . . To secure the required relations, I am convinced that a permanent official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council is absolutely necessary. . . ." We fail to see why the Government of India must always owe certain constitutional obligations to his Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament and why those obligations should not change with time, consistent always with the supremacy of the British Parliament and why those obligations cannot be fulfilled if there is a non-official majority in the Indian Legislative Council. If, in the case of the self-governing dominions, responsible Government has not proved inconsistent with their obligations to the Imperial Parliament, we do not see why the introduction of responsible Government into India should interfere with those obligations. And, now that responsible Government has been promised to India, those objections are only of academic interest.

NOT SEVERANCE.

After according the fullest support to the Memorandum of non-official members of the Imperial Council, the address proceeded to observe:

If these reforms are granted and worked in a liberal spirit, we have no doubt that England will have earned the gratitude of India and that India will be made a strong and enthusiastic partner of the Empire, ready and able to bear the burdens of the Empire in an increasing measure, as she is now anxious to share its privileges. Attempts are being made to misrepresent our aims and aspirations. We can only answer in the words of Sir Francis Younghusband, "Lay fast hold of this fact, that the leaders of Indian opinion and the great mass and bulk of the people have not the slightest desire, hope or ambition to sever the tie with England. In making their demands, it is not severance, but autonomy at which they aim; self-government indeed, they want; but self-government within the Empire, not outside it." We cannot exaggerate the political discontent which will be created in the land, if these demands are not generously met and conceded. We doubt not that, with the help of the present Secretary of State and the Viceroy, those reforms will be granted by the British Parliament. If they are conceded, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State will have earned the title of Empire-builders in a truer sense than Clive or Hastings.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Provincial Congress Committee supported wholly the Congress League scheme reforms. They in conclusion said:—

India is changing from day to day and a measure of reform which would have been acceptable even a few years ago will hardly meet with approval under present conditions. We are aware that as it is, the scheme formulated by the Congress will not fully satisfy all our present requirements, but we have limited ourselves to the demands outlined in the scheme, because we are anxious to lighten the difficulties which the Government has now to encounter in consequences of the fierce and selfish opposition of the so-called vested interests.

We beg Sir, in conclusion, to be permitted to present for your consideration the accompanying numerously signed memorials from the subjects of His Majesty all over the Presidency praying for the grant of the reforms outlined in the Congress-League Scheme.

ATTACHED MEMORANDUM.

The memorandum attached to the Address of the Provincial Congress Committee is in support of the scheme formulated by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League. After making lengthy observations in respect of the application of that scheme it stated:—

It is easy to exaggerate the dangers attending the transfer of power from an irresponsible Bureaucracy to bodies representing the popular view But, if one seriously considers for a moment how little the power of the Government of India will be affected by the contemplated transfer, it would be difficult to understand the vehemence of the opposition engineered by interested parties. If the provinces are to get autonomous governments, to that extent, it must inevitably follow that the powers and responsibilities of the Government of India in respect of internal Provincial administration should eventually cease. The Government of India, has under it no territory which is subject to its exclusive control and all laws which it may have to enact will be laws which will affect the common interests of the whole Indian Empire. Even in respect of matters so common, the Imperial Legislative Council is debarred from taking cognisance of questions relating to declarations of war, the conclusion of peace or the making of treaties. It is also debarred from interfering with the relations which exist between the Government of India and the Native States or Foreign rulers. All inter-provincial fiscal relations, matters affecting purely the Imperial Revenue and Expenditure and the right of revising Indian tariffs and customs and of altering or removing any tax as well as matters in which uniform legislation for the whole of India is desirable are placed exclusively under the control of the Imperial Legislative Council. We do not think that there is any justification for the belief that anything will be done to affect European vested interests.

IMAGINARY DANGER.

Far from driving out European capital, Indians would welcome a larger investment of European capital in this country and would heartily prefer the starting of industrial enterprises by Europeans in any part of British India to Indians being compelled to indent from Europe for goods which can safely and profitably be made here. If any new enterprises are started, Europeans would be the pioneers of those enterprises and the control would largely vest in them at any rate for many years to come. Danger, therefore, either to European trade or to Europiean capital seems to us to be wholly imaginary. If European trade or to European capital ness and work with Indians for the benefits of the vast population of this Empire, a state of things will be attained which will be to the lasting benefit of both.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND INDIA COUNCIL.

Allied to the question of constitutional reform of the Indian Government, is the question of what control the Secretary of State should exercise over the Provincial Governments and over the Government of India. We entirely agree with the Congress proposals that the Secretary of State should cease to exercise powers which he now possesses in respect of all matters as to which power will be delegated to the new councils to be brought into existence. We also think that the Secretary of State's salary should be placed on the British estimates, that his council should be abolished and that he should have over the Imperial and Local Governments only that amount of power which the Secretary for the colonies has over Colonial Governments.

Lastly, we are of opinion that India should be adequately represented in like manner with the Dominions and with equal rights in all the Councils which may be constituted for the consideration of Imperial affairs and that Indians should be placed on a footing of equality with the other subjects of his Majesty throughout the Empire in respect of their status and rights of citizenship.

The following are the names of gentlemen who read the addresses of deputations:—

United Planters' Association:—The Hon. Mr. Barber.

Chamber of Commerce:—The Hon. Mr. Gordon Fraser.

Madras Presidency Association:—Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.

Anglo-Indian Association:—The Hon. Mr. Richmond.

Southern India Chamber of Commerce:—Khan Bahadur Kuduz Badzha Sahib.

Mahajana Sabha: The Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma.

Provincial Congress Committee:—Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer.

The Viceroy and Mr. Montagu shook hands with all members of the deputation after its address was read.

Mr. P. Kesava Pillai who read the Madras Presidency Association address said that owing to short notice many members of the deputation were not able to be present.

DECCAN SABHA'S DEPUTATION TO MONTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS..)

POONA, Dec. 17.

The Viceroy and Mr. Montagu will receive the deputation of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, at Bombay on the 24th instant. The deputation which consists of Mr. H. A. Wadya, Mr. Apte, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. Kamat and eight others will be led by the President of the Sabha, Mr. Wadya. The Secretary of State will grant special interviews to Messrs. Wadya, Apte, Gupte and Kale on the 26th instant.

The Sarvajanik Sabha Deputation consisting of ten persons will be led by Mr. Tilak.

MADRAS STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

WELCOME TO MRS NAIDU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS..)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The Students' Convention of Madras branch was held this evening in the Gokhale Hall with Mrs. Besant in the chair. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who delivered a lecture was presented with an address of welcome.

At the request of the Honorary Secretary Sir C. Sankaran Nair paid a visit to the Marwari Library (Chandni Chowk, Delhi) during his visit to the city and was much pleased with the excellent management of the Library.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION OVER OFFICIAL BOYCOTT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

At an extraordinary special meeting of the Mahajana Sabha held to-day at 12 noon, with Mrs. Besant in the chair, it was resolved that the deputation of the Mahajana Sabha which meets in the Mahajana Sabha Hall at 11 a.m., to-morrow be authorised to proceed with the deputation or withdraw the same according as by that time the Madras Presidency Association deputation has been definite'y received or not as a separate deputation. A separate motion to adopt a resolution similar to the above in respect of the Andhra Association Deputation evoked considerable discussion and was eventually lost by a majority of four votes, eighteen voting for and twenty-two against.

At a meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee a resolution similar to that passed by the Mahajana Sabha in regard to the Madras Presidency Association deputation was also adopted.

DEPUTATION TO BE RECEIVED.

The "Madras Times" writes:—We understand that a deputation has been granted to the Madras Presidency Association individually by itself and that the deputation will wait on the Secretary of State at 10-45 a.m. This appears to be the result of the interference of a few gentlemen who interviewed the Indian Member of the local Executive Council, Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar, and others in the matter.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

HON. MR. SYED WAZIR HASAN'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League a public meeting will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Shantaram's Chawls, Mughbat Lane, Kandewadi, when the Hon. Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan, Secretary, All-India Moslem League, will deliver a lecture in Urdu. The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside. The Hon. Rajasaheb of Mahmudabad will be present at the meeting.

RETAIL SALE OF COUNTRY SPIRITS

PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF AUCTION SYSTEM.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay says that they have decided that auctions should be held in Bombay City, in other cities of Presidency proper and in headquarter towns of districts or in other places where there are three shops within a reasonably small area. In other areas the system of giving out the license on a vend fee fixed by the Collector will be maintained. Auctions will be for a triennial period so as to allow of an average consumption over varying seasons without being long enough to create any fixity of tenure. Care will be taken to prevent the formation of combinations and to exclude bad characters from bidding. Measures will be adopted to see that no attempt is made to work up auction prices and any tendency unduly to push sales will be checked.

Government adhere to the principle that the still-head duty is the soundest means of taxation, and that it should be fixed at the largest sum that can be safely and uniformly taken. The abandonment of the maximum selling-price will allow prices of liquor to adjust themselves by the ordinary laws of supply and demand.

As the change in the method of disposal of shop licenses has not been dictated by considerations of securing additional revenue for any purpose of Government, Government have decided that any extra receipts that may be realized from the change should be earmarked and allotted by Government for local purposes such as the promotion of primary education and sanitary improvements and other matters of local administration. Any difference between the receipts under the system as now ordered and the vend fees at present received will accordingly be earmarked for these purposes. This will not however interfere with the right of Government to increase the still-head duty even if such increase shall decrease the amount of vend fee realised.

The Governor-in-Council believes that the changes now decided on will effect a much needed improvement. They are not innovations in the Excise Administration as the system has been in operation for years in other provinces, notably the Madras Presidency. They will remove source of demoralisation from the Excise Department. They may diminish the profits of licensees: but these profits as at present earned are not the result of any legitimate skill or ability. These undue profits will, it may be hoped, be diverted into sources immediately beneficial to the general public.

It is notified that the Burma Ghee Adulteration Act will come into force at once.

Two blocks of chupper huts built by Government near the Fergusson College for the accommodation of twenty families of Indian clerks of the Military Finance Office, Poona, caught fire on Saturday afternoon and were burnt down. A number of college students and men of the Labour Corps helped to get the flames under control and so prevented them from spreading to adjoining blocks.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA. Dec. 15.

The Staff and Departmental Team and the Signal Service R. A. T. A. met again on the Poona Gymkhana ground on Sunday evening to decide their tie in the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Both sides played combined games, some clever passing being witnessed; but while the Staff and Department were oftener in their opponent's twenty-five and shot at the goal with greater success. the Signallers missed one or two notable chances of scoring and so lost the match. The Staff had a goal at half-time to which they quickly added another. Soon after resuming, a third goal followed when it wanted three minutes to the closure; about a minute later the Signallers found the net, scores at the finish being:—

Staff and Departmental ..... 3 goals.
Signal Service ..... 1 goal.

The second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was continued on the Poona Gymkhana ground on Saturday evening, when Pay Cutters met the Deccan British Hospital. The result was a win for the Pay Cutters by four goals to two goals.

BAR GYMKHANA BOWLING PRIZE.

The Bar Gymkhana Silver Cup for the best bowling performance in the recent Quadrangular Cricket Tournament has been awarded to Mr. S. M. Joshi.

The Commander-in-Chief will spend the 17th and 18th in Lucknow on tour of inspection. He inspects troops in garrison this morning. His Excellency will stay at the Government House.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Mr. Arnold's b a h Salim, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Baghdaly's b a h Shailan, aged.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's g a h Akbar (late Cox) 4 years.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's ch a h Cingalee, 4 years.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. Amar's ch a h Aurangazeb, 5 years.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Ebrahim Ghulam's g a h Rajputana, 13-2, aged.
Mr. Valjee Moosajee's ch a h Adil, 13-2½, 5 years.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and Yussuff Sheriff's g a h Balloon, 4 years.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Raven, 4 years.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Paradise, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Mid Air, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Barjora, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's b a h Royal Court, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch a h Resold, 13-1½, 4 years.
Mr. Nobles g a h Minoru, aged.
Mr. Nobles g a h Morning Light, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Tables ch a h Muckdunia, 3 years.
Mr. Ali bin Tables ch a h Mandil 14-0, aged.
Mr. Holmes ch a h Tawakul, 14-0 aged.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Yussuffbhoy Moosa's ch a h Taimoor, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br a h Collcitor, aged.
General Nawabzada Obeidulla ch a h Hawid Pasha, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obeidulla g a h Sunflower, 3 years.
Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan's g a h Ikbal, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed & Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Legislator, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Financier, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Britannia, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 6 years.
Messrs. Heath & Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0 aged.
Messrs. Mubarak & A. K. Essa's g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil's ch a h Victor, aged.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's b a h Investor, 3 years.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h argonaut 13-2½, 5 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 6 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Viking 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Sir Martin, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harrington, 14-0. 4 years.
Messrs. Valijee Moosajee & Ahmed Hazamey's g a h Rivoli 13-1½, aged.
Mr. Jassim bin Mahomed Ebrahim's g. Edward, aged.
Mr. Hassan Kathoon's b a h Tasmania, 3 years.
Mr. P. A. Stewart's g a j Fairy Gold, 5 years.
Messrs. J. K. Irani & George's b e g Lupinus, 3 years.
Messrs. Hastings & Guthries br e g Andoversford, 5 years.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's b e g Hoppner, aged.
Capt. Sirdar M. N. Sitole's ch e g Arras, 3 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e m Dyna, 3 years.
Mr. Frank's br e m Bellicose, 3 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S's ch e m Przemsyl, 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Wise Thrush, 4 years.
Mr. J. Murphy's b e g Dollet, 5 years.
Mr. J. Merven & Capt. P. Bouvet's ch e g Bari Lad, 3 years.
Mr. R. Macalister's b e m Pink Flannel, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdas's br e m Fine Front, 3 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, 6 years.
Mr. T. Teipal's b e m Adelaide II. aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidula Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' br e h Billy Bawn. 5 years.
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b e m Glad Rags, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e m Enchantment. 3 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch e m Rosemary, 4 years.
Mr Pitt's ch e m Haven of Rest. 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's b e g Servian. 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, aged.
Mr. Pitt's b e g Mintspear, 4 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e m Taxi Girl, 5 years.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the entries for the Bombay 4th Extra Meeting Wednesday 2nd January, 1918, will close at 12 noon on Friday, 21st December 1917.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

2ND EXTRA MEETING.

(*Saturday, 22nd December*, 1917.)
Entry closed at 12 noon, Sunday, 16th December, 1917.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dhaman, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal, 14-0, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Hammond's ch a h Durban, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Noble's g a h Morning Light, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax. 6 years.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Zuheir, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's g a h Sparrow Hawk, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass's g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass's b a h Royal Court, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's b a h Baloz, 13-3½, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Dardenelles, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Mohsel, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Brimo, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 6 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful, aged.

3RD EXTRA MEETING.

(*To be run on Wednesday, 26th December.*)
Entries closed at 12 noon on Monday, 17th December.

THE X'MAS PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e h All Silk, 3 years.
Capt. Sirdar M. N. Sitole's br e h Comical Corner, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b e h Philanthropist, 6 years.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's b e h Dorian, 5 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's b e g Anthracite, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 4 years.
Mr. Hope's b e g Kim III, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch e g Double Chin, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, aged.
Mr. Heath's br e h Royal Band, 4 years.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal, 14-0, aged.
Mr. J. Stewart's b a h East Court, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dhaman, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, 6 years.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Zuheir, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's b e h Royal Court, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's g a h Sparrow Hawk, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass's g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mooltan, aged.
Mr. P. A. Stewart's g a g Fairy Gold, 5 years.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Mohsel, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 6 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's g a h Kaiumers, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Collingwood, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 6 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 6 years.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e g Lupinus, 3 years.
Lieut.-Colonel Cairnes and Capt. Sanford's b e m Kit Grey Leg, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e m Dyna, 3 years.
Mr. Frank's br e g Rueful, 3 years.
Mr. T. Girdhandas's b e m Madrina, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 4 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi, 4 years.
Mr. J. Merven and Capt. P. Bouvet's b e m Mousme, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's b eb g R. G., 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunteror, 6 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen, 3 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Rochambole, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Haven of Rest, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's b e g Servian, 5 years.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and A. A. Begmahomed's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals, 14-0.
Mr. Hammond's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Vellard, 13-3.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. Erach Jeejeebhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Equator, 14-0.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2½.
Mr. M. Goculdass's b a h Baloz, 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass's g a h Four Aces, 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Marmora, 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Radium, 13-1½.
Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan's b a h Varlet, 13-2.
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Rosebery, 13-3½.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and H. Kadum's ch a h Second String, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Creme de Menthe, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado, 6 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful, aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's g a h Banker, 3 years.
Messrs. Kasim Husein and A. A. Husein's b a h The Ally, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Ormuz, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Panama, aged.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Deep Sea, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. F. Jones' g a h Boxer, 14-0, aged.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's ch a g Duhallow, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Full House, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Acetine, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Royal Taj, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul, aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h St. Leger, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Pacific, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Anglor, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 6 years.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and D. S. Mehta's g a h Shabash, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a Equator, 14-0, aged

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, December 18, 1917.

"A PRISONER IN THE BUREAUCRATIC CAMP."

We published a few days ago an important communication from our special representative at Delhi on the growing public indignation in regard to the policy that has been pursued by Indian officialdom towards the Secretary of State, ever since his arrival in this country. While our correspondent was especially in a position to know the state of feeling in Delhi, which was the resting-place of Mr. Montagu during the first four weeks of his stay in India and the centre of his formal activities, he was able also to discuss the prevailing opinion in the matter in other parts of the country as well. The United Provinces and Madras, for instance, have unequivocally voiced the popular resentment that has been aroused by the extraordinary attitude of the bureaucracy towards the Secretary of State. The matter has a very far-reaching importance: on the one hand it has a direct bearing on the full success of the momentous mission on which Mr. Montagu was deputed to this country by his Majesty's Government, and, on the other, it involves a negation of certain fundamental rights which the citizens of India share with the rest of his Majesty's subjects.

What is the policy in question? The time has come to speak plainly about it. All the arrangements for the reception and sojourn of Mr. Montagu in this country were, of course, as they should have been, entirely in the hands of the Government of India, and one can only conclude, having regard to all that has transpired since November 9th last,—the day on which Mr. Montagu landed on the Indian shore,—that the officials in charge of the arrangements deliberately decided that his presence in the country, except for purposes of a mechanical presentation of addresses by various deputations, should be ignored. The fiat had apparently gone forth that the Secretary of State for India was not to have any reception worthy the name, and worthy of his supreme office and of the uniqueness of the occasion on which he came to India, and our bureaucratic super-men duly devoted themselves to carrying out so agreeable a mandate. Our readers are aware how, when Mr. Montagu's ship came into Bombay harbour, he was smuggled into the city as though he were a dangerous character, what time the local police with characteristic zeal ordered off the Apollo Bunder the people who had collected, despite the absence of any official intimation, and had patiently waited for hours to do honour to the visitor, after the fashion of all civilized communities. Similarly, when he was leaving Bombay after his brief internment at Government House, Victoria Terminus was emptied by order, and only the Governor with two or three officials attended him to the train. As Mrs. Besant has very pertinently asked: "Why should his Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State for India, coming on a message of love and goodwill, preceded by the declaration that the goal of British policy was self-government for India, be protected as though he were a *purda* lady on whose face no eyes might fall?" Further, it is equally true that, as she says, "if Bombay had been allowed to have its way, he would have been met by a surging crowd, shouting a glad welcome, and Bombay's notables would have greeted him with garlands of fragrant flowers." We need only add that what was and is true of Bombay, equally holds good in regard to the rest of India, for, as the weighty resolution of the citizens of Delhi pointed out, the Indian people "are anxious to testify to their good-will towards his Majesty's Secretary of State and their gratitude to his Majesty's Government for the beneficent policy they have inaugurated by sending Mr. Montagu to this country to discuss the question of Indian reforms with the Government and the people of India." Bombay, however, having been made to set a poisonous precedent of what Mrs. Besant has appositely called "a scurvy non-welcome," Delhi, Calcutta and Madras have followed suit, to order, with true bureaucratic devotion. In Delhi Mr. Montagu and his party were lodged in tents in the compound of Viceregal Lodge, what time that Olympian abode continued to remain in undisturbed possession of the army of resplendent chaprasis who are the veritable symbol and support of our "White Brahmins." But that is only a detail. As our special correspondent telegraphed "the combination of neglect and repression in the official chaperonage of the Secretary of State" in Imperial Delhi had been the talk of the town for weeks. Indians have a primitive habit of noting inhospitality and talking about it! When the party went down to Calcutta there was a corresponding decline of manners. To begin with, his Excellency the Viceroy, according to the official announcement, travelled "accompanied by" Mr. Montagu, and on arrival at Howrah the Secretary of State was shoved into the second car, the first being occupied by Lord Chelmsford—and Lord Ronaldshay! When it is remembered that combined with these airs and graces of bureaucratic omnipotence there has been a total social segregation of Mr. Montagu and his party, so far as concerns the people of this country, one is led to wonder whether it has not been sought by certain people to detract from the consequence of the Secretary of State in the popular estimation, and belittle the purpose and potentialities of the mission on which he happens to be in this country.

In this connection it is important to point out the utterly gratuitous character of the whole manœuvre. From begining to end there has been no question of superseding the authority or position of the Viceroy. The assurances in Parliament that Mr. Montagu was not coming to India to interfere with the routine of internal administration, and that he would make no public pronouncement while in this country,—pledges which have been most meticulously fulfilled,— might have been deemed sufficient even by the most preternaturally sensitive of our prestige-mongers. To have maintained intact the dignity of the Viceregal office, it was surely not necessary to consign the Secretary of State to an exaggerated and unmerited neglect—to put it mildly. Again, viewing the matter from the broader public standpoint, how can it be contended that the ridiculous social segregation which has been imposed on Mr. Montagu was necessary to the adequate preservation of the prestige of the "men on the spot"? Barring the formality of receiving deputations and giving interviews, for the most part in the immediate presence of the head of the Indian Executive, where was the need to have rigorously guarded Mr. Montagu from all human contact with the national life of India, to have erected, as our special correspondent at Delhi put it, "an immovable brickwall between him and all expression of popular goodwill,"—the more so as the sentiment is unquestionably entertained for Mr. Montagu personally as well as for the object of his mission to India. The practical and insistent question is—Is the Secretary of State going to remain a prisoner in the bureaucratic camp until he is put on board ship homeward bound? But a few weeks now remain of Mr. Montagu's sojourn in this country, and the people of India owe it to themselves to insist that such childish tactics as we have described shall cease. It is unconscionable that while every retiring satrap (not to mention lesser constellations) wallows in farewell demonstrations, the streets should be cleared and the stations emptied lest the public raise a cheer for one who, besides being the supreme head of the Indian Government, is in this country in the two-fold role of being the accredited ambassador both of the King-in-Parliament and the British democracy. We trust the authorities concerned will not persist in an unhappy blunder. Mr. Montagu must come out of the *purda*! Indians must have full opportunity of according him a suitable welcome, socially and publicly. He would be all the better for being rescued from the eternal proximity of officials, and meeting a few Indians other than such as might have been thrown across his path. In a word, Mr. Montagu, and those with him, must be disinterred.

Notes of the Day.

The Peacemakers

There is a simple-minded ingenuousness about the Maximalist peace envoys which consorts somewhat strangely with the bloodthirsty, arbitrary and untrusting character of their fellow-leaders when dealing with their fellow-countrymen of other parties. When the envoys met the German peace emissaries a fortnight ago or so, one of their conditions was that no more German troops were to be transferred from the east to the west front. The German generals, who came as peace envoys, listened to this very solemnly and then took a fortnight's adjournment to consider it—among other things. Now they have come back and solemnly given the assurance that they will not transfer any more troops to the Western front,—a most impressively self-denying ordinance. But scarcely odd,—to paraphrase Lewis Carrol—because they'd transferred every one—that they could possibly get away in the time!

The Rapacious Admiral.

Admiral von Tirpitz continues to be allowed to tell the German people that they have not won the war. *Prima facie*, it seems surprising that this retired fire-eater should be allowed to perambulate the country telling the German public wholesome, but unpalatable truths. But the reason is revealed when we learn that his croakings are intended to strengthen the hands of the pro-annexationists, and to check the progress of the peace movement. We do not quite follow the reasoning of von Tirpitz, that because Great Britain at present has won rather than lost, therefore a peace based on the *status quo ante* is out of the question. One would have thought it was a very good reason from the German point of view for a peace based on those lines. But, however that may be, not only the *status quo ante*, but even the *status quo* is not good enough for the rapacious Admiral. Germany must not only retain Flanders, Antwerp, Ostend and Zeebrugge and certain French territory, but must also have Calais and Boulogne The gift of those battalions from the Eastern Front has evidently stimulated Junkerdom to this contemplation of fresh conquests. But why stop at Calais and Bolougne? Why not Dover and London?

"The New Era."

There will be keen regret, not unmixed with indignation, especially among the Mahomedan community, that the U. P. Government have declared the security of the "New Era" forfeited, thus terminating, as the Lucknow message states, the career of the most prominent and outspoken Moslem journal in India. We have not always seen eye to eye with our contemporary, but we cannot help wishing that, having regard to the already extremely aggravated condition of Mussalman feeling, the authorities had acted with more tact and considerateness than they have done. There would seem to be an almost unending fatality in the official handling of Mahomedan affairs at present. Feelings such as are exercising the community at this hour, and which are mainly due to the continued incarceration of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, are not likely to be uprooted by the mere suppression of such organs of opinion as the "New Era." A more radical as well as a more conciliatory and statesmanlike remedy is called for

How Long?

We observe that the U. P. Government took objection to a number of articles which appeared in the "Era," mainly dealing with the interned Moslem leaders. We wonder how long this unhappy tussle is going to continue as between the executive and a loyal but distracted community. And the sense of tragedy is not abated when one recollects how the deadlock had all but reached a satisfactory solution following upon the visit of the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad to Chindwara, when Sir Charles Cleveland bethought himself to interpose as emissary. We trust even yet counsels of moderation and conciliation will prevail. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to learn that it is proposed to start a new paper to represent Moslem opinion in place of the "New Era." Mr. Mohamed Shuaib, its talented editor, and his colleagues must "carry on."

CALCUTTA MARWARI COMMUNITY SPLIT CLOSED

RS. 10,000 TO "OUR DAY" FUND.

The marriage of the youngest son of Babu Buldeodass Birla of the firm of Messrs. Buldeodass Jugalkishore comes off on the 7th instant. In celebration of the marriage we understand that this gentleman has contributed about Rs. 11,000 to various charitable institutions in addition to Rs. 2,000 which has been subscribed to the "OUR DAY" fund on the occasion of this marriage. It is understood that he will make a further decent contribution to the "OUR DAY" Fund. On Sunday last some 4000 relatives and friends among his own community in addition to about 6000 Marwari Brahmins were entertained at a sumptuous dinner and the 6000 Brahmins were each presented with Re. 1 as "dakshina."

The most distinguishing feature of this marriage is the happy end to a long standing schism among the Marwari community on the question of the acceptance of Mr. Kaliprasad Khaitan, Bar.-at-Law into society. There were two strong factions, one in favour of and the other disapproving of social dealings with him on the ground of his going to England and of late nearly all festivities among this community were the occasions of quarrels and ill-feeling. It was left to Babu Buldeodass Birla and his worthy sons Babus Jugalkishore Birla, Rameswar Birla and Ghosyamdass Birla to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the dispute by persuading all members of his community to admit him again into society and dine with him, which reflects highly on their influence and noble-mindedness.

Mr. Ghansyamdass Birla at whose instance this split seems to have been happily closed is no unknown figure in Calcutta, commercial circles. A shrewd business man endowed with fine instincts, a young man who has always taken the keenest interest in all matters connected with the advancement of his community, he is held in the greatest respect by the Marwaris. Whether it is the Hindu University or the War fund or the Marwari Relief Society he has always been ready to contribute his mite. We congratulate him and his friends on their success in persuading the Marwari Panchayat in taking the right step.

Babu Buldeodas Birla and his sons are the joint proprietors of the Calcutta firms of Buldeodass Jugalkishore, G. M. Birla & Co., and G. D. Birla and Co., as also of the Bombay firm of Shiunaryan Buldeodass and they are very public spirited and generous-hearted gentlemen, whose purse-strings are always open for any deserving object of charity.

INTERESTING SOCIAL FUNCTION.

One of the most interesting social functions of the cold weather was the garden party given last night (Wednesday 5th December) by Mr. Buldeodass Birla of the firm of Messrs. Buldeodass Jugalkishore in view of the forthcoming wedding ceremony of his son. The chief features of the function were the presence of a large number of European ladies and gentlemen who numbered over 250 and the contribution of Rs. 8,000 made by the host towards the "OUR DAY" fund in honour of the occasion. Those present included the Hon. Mr. Bompas, Col. Calvert and Mrs. Calvert, Capt. Balfour A. D. C. to the Governor, Col. Wilson, Mr. J. A. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Manasseh, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Nassim, Mr. and Mrs. G. Robertson, Mr. A. J. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. King and Messrs. T. C. Hayard, G. T. G. Milne, R. S. Thomas, J. S. Wishart, Simon Swerling, and Thakur Saheb of Mahanser, Sir Kaiah Gh. Bose Rai Purnachandra Lahiri and Rai Shewprasad Jhunjhunwalla. The guests were entertained by Mr. Funniman and Dr. Richard Rowe whose magical performances were greatly appreciated. The string band which was in attendance played excellent music and catering was done by Peliti. Mr. Buldeodass had contributed of Rs. 2,000 to "OUR DAY" fund and the amount he subscribed on the occasion last night's garden party brought his contribution to Rs. 10,000.—"The Bengalee."

Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson, C.I.E., late Deputy Inspector-General of Police, died at Salem from plague at the age of 68.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency presided at the Committee Meeting of the Lady Willingdon Scheme held at Government House on Monday morning.

Her Excellency was presented with an Address by the ladies of the Mahomedan Community at H. H. The Lady Ali Shah's residence on Monday afternoon.

The Hon. Sir Claude Hill lunched at Government House on Monday and Mr. R. D. Rendall, I.C.S., has arrived there.

According to a Court Circular issued at Bangkok his Majesty the King of Siam received in audience on November 1st, H. E. Monsieur Alfredo Casanova, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Portuguese Republic, who presented to the King his letter of credence.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at the Indian Association Rooms, 62, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who were granted private interviews yesterday with the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu:—Messrs. E. F. Barber, J. S. Nicholas, Gordon Fraser, Sir Bernard Hunter, Mr. H. P. M. Rae, Dewan Bahadur Rajagopalachari, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, Mr. Nanjundayya of Mysore and Mr. G. A. Natesan.

THE EXHIBITION.

H. E. Lord Willingdon has asked me, writes Mrs. Ashton Street, to convey their Excellencies' appreciation of the services rendered by all those who assisted at my Christmas Bazaar, the Indian Village, and Baghdad Street in the recent Exhibition and Fancy Fair held at Bombay. I think I cannot do this better than by quoting the following extract from a letter from him, dated December 6 last, which he has kindly given permission to me to do:—Would you be very kind and express to all your stall-holders and to all who helped you, our very deep and grateful thanks for their help. Mrs. Street goes on to say, special thanks are due to Mr. Claude Batley for his designs for the Indian Village and Baghdad Street, which was erected free of cost owing to the generosity of the following:—Rao Bahadur Currimjee Damjee, Mr. Hajee Vazir, Mr. A. J. Raymond, Mr. W. C. Smith, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Osler and Co., Mr. Teju Kaya, and Sorabji Ruttonjee Contractor. Much help was also received from Mr. T. Gregson, Mr. H. Spencer of Mr. Framjee Ruttonjee, Mr. Chinoy (Coronation Theatre), Mr. Allibhoy Morewalla, Mr. Hiramaneck, Poohoomul Brothers, John Roberts and Mr. Bessho. Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Gwalior, Jaipur and Dhar kindly lent their musicians. Miss Tarabai and Mr. Lentin's band gave performances in Dilkhush Theatre.

Great assistance was also given by Mr. J. W. Mackeson, Mr. L. W. Michael, Mr. Cecil Burns, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, W. J. E. Needham, Mr. Hamer, Mr. Julius Muller, Captain Ramsey, R.I.M., Mr. A. Gray, Mr. Fern, Mr. D. P. Frenchman, while invaluable assistance and hard work were rendered by Mr. Hormasjee Pastakia, and Mr. Shiawax C. Pastakia, of whom the former designed the Dilkhush Theatre among other things.

In the Christmas Bazaar, the four stalls, "India," "Corbeille des Bijoux," "Thatched House," and the "Paris Garden" were erected by their owners. The rest were put up free of expense, Mr. C. N. Wadia giving the cloth, Messrs. Evans Fraser, the tailors, for decorations and Messrs. Mackenzies' Saw Mills, through Mr. W. H. Mcneill, the wood and carpenters. Owing to the above generous help and the large amount of money collected by the stallholders, as well as that made at the stalls through the sale of goods, the net profit of the "Christmas Bazaar" is at present about Rs. 1,36,279 and the net profit of the Indian Village and Baghdad Street about Rs. 20,000, the total of both being Rs. 1,56,279. The exact amount cannot be stated at present as money is still coming in. For example, Miss Tarabai had promised to give a Benefit Night towards the funds drawn by the Indian Village and Baghdad Street, which should realise about Rs. 1,500, thus bringing the grand total to about Rs. 1,58,279.

MR. TILAK AT BHAYANDAR.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA.

A correspondent wires:—

Mr. Tilak accompanied by Drs. Sathaye, Velkar and Chandulal Desai, Rao Bahadur Chintamanrao Vaidya and Messrs. Mavji Govindji Seth, Sundarrao Navalkar and Sanghvi visited Bhayandar, on Sunday noon. Local leaders from Thana, Bassein Dahanu and Umbargaon also accompanied. A Home Rule meeting attended by 5,000 people, consisting of Hindus, Parsis Mussulmans and Christians was arranged. Mr. Tilak was given an ovation when he addressed the meeting. Mr. Chintamanrao Vaidya presided. Fourteen life members joined the League and Rs. 600 cash was presented to the funds at the end of the meeting

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE SIR DINSHA DAVAR.

A life-size portrait of the late Sir Dinsha Davar, puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay from 1906 to 1916, has been put up in the Court room where he generally used to preside. The portrait is an exact likeness of the late Judge, and does great credit to the well-known artist Mr. Seodia of Bombay. About 200 members of the legal profession subscribed to the fund in his memory showing the esteem in which the late Judge was held at the Bar. After meeting all the expenses of the portrait, there will remain a balance, which will be sufficient to found a scholarship or to award a gold medal in the Government Law School of Bombay and which may be utilized in any other manner which the subscribers may hereafter determine.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF EX-TSAR.

DEFENCE OF VENICE.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF EX-TSAR.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

RALLY UNDER GENERAL KALEDIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.
Recd. 11 p.m. Dec. 17.

Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd wires that accounts from the South are so scrappy, vague and contradictory, that it is impossible to form a clear idea of the result of General Kaledin's cossack rising. Bolsheviks now state that Generals Kaledin, Lukomsky, Leniken and Alexeieff, and Rodzianko, President of the Duma, are in Novotcherkask with sixteen thousand infantry and artillery. Reports regarding the situation at Rostoff are wholly contradictory.

A meeting of the Ismailovsky and Petrogradsky regiments resolved upon immediate removal of the ex-Tsar with "Alice and family" to Kronstadt or to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul and the cancellation of all privileges while the meeting is in progress.

A report is circulated that the ex-Tsar escaped but the report is not confirmed. The meetings of most of the units of the Petrograd garrison have sided with the commissioners and soviet against the constituent assembly in its original form. The attempts of members of the constituent assembly to meet at Taurida Palace have been abandoned since sailors expelled them. The Red Guards broke up the meeting of the Union of Defence and constituent assembly, and forty arrests were made. There were uproarious scenes at the Peasants' Congress between the supporters and opponents of the constituent assembly. The demolition of wine stores in Petrograd continues accompanied by orgies and considerable shooting.

RUSSIAN ARMISTICE SIGNED.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TO BEGIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 11 p.m. Dec. 17.

A Russian wireless communiqué says that Krylenko has issued a proclamation that armistice treaty is signed. It is proposed to close all military operations until the full text is received.

A German wireless communiqué says the armistice was signed at Brest Litovsk yesterday. It begins on 17th inst. and ends on January 14th. Unless one week's notice is given it continues automatically and extends to all land, air and naval forces on common fronts. Peace negotiations begin immediately.

ENEMY TROOPS ON E. FRONT.

GERMANS' BELATED UNDERTAKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.
Recd. 6 p.m., Dec. 17.

The Secretary of Maximalist Armistice Plenipotentiaries telegraphs that enemy delegates agreed to discontinue transferring more troops from the Eastern to Western fronts. Overmuch importance cannot be attached to this as the enemy has probably completed the desired arrangements.

Recd. 6 p.m., Dec. 17.

The Bolshevik Agency states that on 16th December Russia and Germany agreed to the terms of armistice.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.
Recd. 11 p.m. Dec. 17.

"People's Commissioners" are shortly issuing a decree separating the church and the state, and providing for the confiscation of church lands, surrender by the ecclesiastics of rich canonicals and ornaments and the abolition of the clergy's privileges.

CONSCRIPTION IN AUSTRALIA

STRONG APPEAL OF MR. HUGHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 16.
Recd. 11 p.m. Dec. 17.

Three thousand women took part in the enthusiastic conscription demonstration in the auditorium. Mr. Hughes, who was accorded a great reception, strongly appealed to the women to support Government's proposals.

SYDNEY, Dec. 16.
Recd. 11 p.m. Dec. 17.

Mr. Watts, in a speech here, considered that the result of the referendum depended upon New South Wales, particularly upon the vote of the Metropolis.

GERMANS ALARMED.

FROM WHERE TO GET RAW MATERIALS AFTER WAR?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 17

There is evidence that the Germans are becoming seriously alarmed at the prospect of not obtaining raw materials after the war, for which Germany admits her dependence on foreign countries, particularly England.

ENEMY REPULSED IN CHAUME WOOD.

ATTACK BREAKS DOWN IN CHAMPAGNE.

EIGHT GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 17.

Last night's French communiqué reported that German attack had been repulsed in the Chaume Wood. The assailants were dispersed by French fire.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports fairly great reciprocal artillery activity between the Aisne and the Oise and on the right of the Meuse notably in the sector of Leschambrettes. An attempted enemy attack in the Champagne west of Mont Cornillet was broken down.

Five German aeroplanes have been brought down and three others crashed.

BRITISH SUCCESS SOUTH OF CAMBRAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Dec. 16
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 17.

Our aeroplanes fired many rounds at trenches and bombed numerous targets including two long-range gun positions south-west of Lille.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—We captured prisoners and a machine gun during night patrol-encounters south of Cambrai.

ENEMY MACHINES FELLED

PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 17.

The enemy aircraft has been active. We brought down three machines and drove down two. Nine of ours are missing.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

NORTH OF BOIS-DES-CARRERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 17.

Last night's French communiqué reported intermittent artillery duel along the greater part of the front which was fairly violent in the region north of Boise-des-carrieres.

There has been mutual artillery activity south of the Scarpe and increased hostile artillery firing north of Langemarck.

ABNORMAL COLD IN BAGHDAD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Dec. 17.

Reuter's special correspondent wiring from Baghdad on the 15th December, says:—An abnormally hot Summer has been followed by an abnormally cold Winter. Twelve degrees of frost have been registered at Samarrah and 6.6 at Baghdad. This means a difference of 100 degrees in the maximum and minimum records during the last five months. The lowest temperature recorded in Baghdad previous to this year is 18.6. When returning from Qara Tepe the water in my basin froze to a solid block. Snow has fallen on hills and troops marching north of Baghdad had ice in their water bottles.

Winter rains are late. Since a week or two before our entry into Baghdad on March 11th, there has not been a shower sufficient to lay the dust. The total rainfall in Baghdad for last nine months amounts to 0.9 of an inch. Still it is healthy weather and the cold has killed the germs of cholera of which we had a few sporadic cases before the cold set in.

PROGRESS IN AIR SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Great progress is being made in air service for purposes of both peace and war. The new British machines are unequalled. A commercial as well as mail service overseas will almost certainly be inaugurated soon and limited passenger carrying, is regarded as possible by experts in a year or two, owing to developments in inventive construction.

DEFENCE OF VENICE.

VAST STRETCH OF COUNTRY FLOODED.

OTHER MEASURES FOR PROTECTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 17.

Reuter's correspondent with the French army in Italy describing the defence of the belt of Venice which is entirely a naval affair states that a vast stretch of country bounded by the Aiart and the Piave has been flooded in order to check the Austrians and the enemy can never pass it. Highbanked roads and farmhouses alone remain above the water. Some of these farmhouses are held by the Austrians and others by the Italians and each seeks to destroy the farms held by its enemy. Only the awful desolation in Flanders can be compared with the dismalness of this wintry battlefield.

The Italians have a formidable array of artillery and are superior to the Austrians in this part of the front. The Italians have floating batteries which work hard during the night time frustrating enemy attempts to construct fieldworks and lay bridges of boats across the Piave.

The correspondent says that the statues in Venice have been bricked up and the historic buildings protected with sandbags. Hitherto only slight damage has been done by an aeroplane bomb. Most of the shops are closed and the gondolas have vanished Only a thousand out of 150,000 Venetians remain.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN BRENTA AND PIAVE.

ENEMY ADVANCE REPULSED IN COLDELLABERETTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 6 p.m., Dec. 17.

An Italian official communiqué says:—Between the Brenta and the Piave the struggle continued with undiminished intensity on Friday evening, but did not increase. On Saturday a prompt counter-attack drove back an attempted advance in the Coldellaberetta region.

BRITISH LINE EXTENDED N. OF JERUSALEM.

140 ENEMY PRISONERS TAKEN.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
Recd. 6 p.m., Dec. 17.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—We have further extended our line north-east of Jerusalem taking 140 prisoners.

FURTHER ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 6 p.m., Dec. 17.

A Palestine communiqué says:—We advanced on the left in the centre yesterday north-eastward of Dudd on a five-mile front to the maximum depth of a mile and a half, meeting with little opposition. We occupied Kibbiah, Khibanneh, Khelbornat and the ridge overlooking Eltireh.

Our aeroplanes dropped fifty-six bombs on motor-boat sheds and troops at the mouth of the Jordan with good effect. Twenty-two hits were observed.

GEN. ALLENBY MADE G. C. M. G.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 17.

General Allenby has been awarded the G.C.M.G.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says: We drove off an attack west of Villersguislain and repulsed a bombing attack north of Lavarquerie. We slightly improved our position east of Avion and repulsed a raid south of Armentieres.

JEWS AND JERUSALEM.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING PRAYERS AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 16.

Yesterday the regular service at the Jewish Synagogue was made the occasion of a special thanksgiving ceremony in honour of the capture of Jerusalem by the British forces under General Allenby. There was a very large congregation, the special thanksgiving prayers being said in the sacred room of the Synagogue, which was opened specially for the occasion.

BRITAIN HAS WON.

TIRPITZ'S ADMISSION.

"AMERICA, A DEADLY ENEMY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Dec. 17.

Von Tirpitz, speaking at Hamburg, reiterated that Great Britain at present had won rather than lost, therefore a peace based on *status quo ante* was out of the question. Another factor for consideration was the certain building of the Channel tunnel after the war. He expressed continued confidence in submarinism.

Speaking in Berlin von Tirpitz said that Germany must retain Flanders, Antwerp, Ostend and Zeebrugge and certain French territory, also take Calais and Boulogne. He added that America was a very deadly enemy in spite of the tonnage scarcity.

CANADIANS AT THE FRONT.

SIR R. BORDEN'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Dec. 17.

Sir Robert Borden closed his election campaign with a speech last night in the Russell Theatre here. The vast audience cheered the Union Government and the Premier's pledge to reinforce the Canadians at the front as speedily as possible. Sir Robert Borden, who has just returned from Halifax, was escorted to the meeting by a large contingent of returned soldiers.

Referring to Sir Wilifrid Laurier's proposal that if returned to power, he would submit the question of conscription to a referendum, Sir Robert Borden said. "If we are going to take the referendum to see whether we shall stand by the men at the front, why should not the men at the front take a referendum to see whether they will stand by us? The Russians at the front took a referendum and we know the lamentable result."

Sir Robert Borden pointed out that the complete returns of the election would not be obtainable before February 27th, and Parliament would not meet before March 15th. To pass a referendum bill, so that if they waited for Sir Wilifrid Laurier, men would not be sent overseas in less than fifteen months. The men in trenches wanted reinforcements, not a referendum. Never would the people of Canada consent to postpone the decision.

Sir Robert Borden read a message from General Currie concluding, "With firm belief in our hearts that we shall be supported and upheld by all true Canadians, we pledge ourselves solemnly before God to keep faith with our fallen comrades." Sir Robert Borden added that he had supreme confidence that Canada's message to the men at the front would not be one of dismay and despair, but of hope and confidence and victory.

CHARGES AGAINST CAILLAUX

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF CHAMBER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 17.
Recd. 11.0 p.m., Dec. 17.

A special committee of the Chamber is examining charges against M. Caillaux. Louis Talot recommended the withdrawal of Parliamentary immunity.

EAST KHANDESH CONFERENCE

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME SUPPORTED

(From a Correspondent.)

JALGAON PETH, Dec. 17.

The East Khandesh District Conference was held on the 15th and 16th instant, Dadasaheb Karandikar presided. The sitting was a grand success. A resolution endorsing the Congress-League Scheme and many others were passed unanimously.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

The All-India Medical Conference will be held on the 26th instant 8-10 a.m. and the 2th and 28th instant 6-9 p.m. at the premises of the Belgatchia Medical College, Belgatchia Road, Calcutta. The subjects that will be introduced for discussion are sanitation, medical ethics, medical education and the responsibilities, rights and privileges of medical men in the State. Dr. Raghavendra Row, M.D., D.Sc. of Bombay will preside. The presence of all members of the profession in India is earnestly solicited.

Boarding and lodging arrangements will be made for members coming from outside Bengal on receipt of timely notice. Bengal members who are unable to make their own arangements are requested to communicate with the Secretaries at once.

INDIAN TRADE.

RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR INDIAN PRODUCTS.

FIELD FOR INDIAN PRODUCE IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 6-20 p.m., Dec. 17.

Before the Society of Arts, Mr. Chadwick, Indian Trade Commissioner, read a paper on "Indian trade with Russia, France and Italy." He emphasised that before the war nearly fifty per cent. of India's trade with Russia was done by Germany. The Russian demand for Indian products was varied and growing. There had been recently a desire in Russian circles to develop direct trade with India.

SHIPPING AND FREIGHTS.

Mr. Chadwick emphasised the importance of the questions of shipping and freights and said it was stated that trans-shipment of goods at Hamburg was much cheaper than at London or Hull and that it was in every way cheaper to ship from India via Hamburg.

With regard to France the complaint was made with regard to the State in which certain Indian products arrived and also of depreciation in quality. This required attention especially in view of the increasing competition.

AN ALTERNATIVE MARKET.

Italy promised to offer an alternative market to Germany for several of India's products and he opined that there would be a wider field for Indian produce in Italy in future, though Germany would undoubtedly try to regain some of her position. In all three countries British weights and measures were criticised wholesale and cleanliness, purity and quality were most important.

NECESSITY FOR MANUFACTURE IN EMPIRE.

Lord Islington, who presided, said he hoped that the trade policy of the British Empire after the war would be characterised by broad-minded tolerance, even of enemies, but products on which the safety of the Empire depended must be manufactured within the Empire, not by enemies, and our raw materials must no longer be permitted to be the prime instruments and sometimes exclusive instruments of German trade and industry. (Cheers.)

MR. SURENDRANATH BANNERJEA.

ELECTED TO IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjea has been elected unopposed as an additional member of the Indian Legislative Council by the non-official additional members of the Council of the Governor of Bengal.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

DISAPPROVAL OF SENATE'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 17.

The Shiksha Vichar Mandal or the Education Association has passed a resolution viewing with great alarm the acceptance by the Senate of the Bombay University of Mr. Natarajan's amendment compelling students appearing for the Matriculation examination to answer all question papers in English. The Mandal has in the resolution requested the Senate to reconsider the matter of allowing an option to candidates to answer all their question papers except those in English in their own vernaculars, the recommendation of the Committee for the Joint Board to allow the option in the case of Second Language. Science and Geography being the minimum.

COTTON ON BATTLEFIELD.

The following culled by a correspondent from the September issue of "Cotton." will be read with interest:—

A twelve-inch gun disposes of a half bale of cotton with every shot fired.

A machine-gun in operation will use up a bale in three minutes.

In a naval battle, like the one off Jutland, from five to six thousand lbs. a minute are consumed by each active warship.

It takes more than twenty thousand bales a year to provide absorbent cotton to staunch and bind the wounds of the injured.

One change of apparel for all the troops now engaged in the war, represents more than a million bales.

One hundred thousand bales will be required to equip the proposed aeroplane fleet if cotton, as may be necessary, supplants linen for wings.

The U. S. A. is now turning nearly a million bales a year into explosives alone.

The customary 1st January proclamation parade will be held in all stations in India on 1st January 1918.

U. P. GOVERNMENT SEIZES "NEW ERA."

SECURITY FORFEITED.

OFFENDING ARTICLES.

NEW MUSLIM PAPER TO BE STARTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 17.

The United Provinces Government has forfeited the security of the "New Era" and seized copies containing the following articles:—"Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali October 20th and November 3rd." "An Eye-Opener." November 10th, "Musalmans and Mr. Montagu," December 8th.

The paper ceases publication, but it is understood that a new paper will be started to represent Muslim opinion.

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF MURDER BY A COOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

At the High Court Sessions to-day Justice Richardson and a special jury were engaged in hearing the case in which Shaik Ismail was charged with murder, culpable homicide, and grievous hurt. The accused was for the last eight years in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Tomick as cook and the deceased was Desmond Amic, a boy aged nineteen. The case for the prosecution was that on the night of 15th September while Mr. Tomick, who was a travelling tailor, was away from Calcutta, a European gentleman, Mr. Dick, came to the house to see Mrs. Tomick and went away. He again came to the house at nine at night and took Mrs. Tomick out with him. The cook threatened Mrs. Tomick before they went out. At eleven they came back. While Mrs. Tomick was going up, accused pulled her and she screamed. Accused gave her a black eye. Desmond came to her help and he was stabbed to death by the accused. The only eye-witness Mrs. Tomick made three different statements on different occasions and accused made two statements in which he implicated Mr. Dick. The case is proceeding.

MURDER OF MRS. MISTRY.

COOK SENTENCED TO DEATH AT MANDALAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 16.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Mandalay, yesterday passed judgment in the case wherein a Madrasi cook of Mr. J. Mistry, Superintendent, Military Accounts Department, Maymyo, was charged with the murder of Mrs. Mistry, convicting the accused of the offence and sentencing him to death.

CONGRESS LEAGUE REFORM SCHEME.

SUPPORT OF KHANDWA PUBLIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, Dec. 17.

A meeting of the Khandwa public was held this evening under the auspices of the Home Rule League branch to back up the Home Rule resolution passed jointly by the National Congress and the Moslem League last year. It was unanimously resolved to accept nothing less than the demands made by the National Congress and the Moslem League. The President was authorised to convey the resolution to the Secretary of State for India by wire.

BOY OF 16 MARRIED TO WOMAN OF 48.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE IN DIVORCE COURT.

The marriage of a boy of 16 to a woman of 48 was described in the Divorce Court, London, in mail week. Geoffrey Bryan O'Connell, who is now a captain in the Army Service Corps, was sixteen in 1911, and a pupil at a coaching establishment at Folkestone. He became friends with a fellow pupil named Lascelles and he was asked to stay at the latter's home. Thus he made friends with Lascelle's mother. After a while, it was stated, Mrs. Lascelles proposed marriage to the boy and was accepted. She went to London and got a license, and then, said counsel, she took O'Connell to London and got him a false moustache at Harrods. This he donned when he got to the Registry Office. Mrs. Lascelles gave her age as 37, although she was 48, and O'Connell put down 21.

After the wedding they went back to Folkestone and the boy resumed his studies for more than a year. O'Connel did not tell his father, Colonel O'Connell, who was annoyed when he heard of the marriage. Although Mrs. Lascelles was a woman of means the boy went to Canada, and when the war broke out he joined the Army as a private. He returned to England, but refused to stay with his wife and went to his father's.

Captain O'Connell said that he was taken for his honeymoon to Paris. His recollection about the false moustache was that he bought it at some theatrical place.

Evidence was given of the misconduct of the wife with a colonial officer, and a decree nisi was pronounced.—The "Daily Mail."

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN AT DHULIA.

REFORM SCHEME AND ITS CRITICS.

THE CALCUTTA ADDRESSES.

TAILORS OF TOOLEY STREET ECLIPSED!

The West Khandesh District Conference was held at Dhulia on Saturday and Sunday. The Hon. Mr. Garud was Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. B. G. Horniman was President of the Conference.

After thanking the members of the Conference for the honour conferred on him the President congratulated them on the activity they were displaying at this time when it was so essential that the whole country should present a united front and put forward a united demand. Continuing Mr. Horniman said:—

By the holding of such Conferences as this, at this particular time, we are able to show the Government that public opinion in the country is behind the Congress and to give the Congress the assurance, if it were needed, that it has the mandate of the country to present and press forward the programme of reforms which we commonly know as the Congress and League Scheme. We ourselves are well aware of the unity of the vast bulk of the Indian people in support of these demands as the irreducible minimum of reform which can satisfy the political hunger of India at the stage at which the country has now arrived But every meeting that is held, every Conference that assembles, helps to swell the volume of approval and determination that is at the back of that demand, and to silence the voices of those who attempt to represent that the Congress is not a truly national and representative body. We have allowed, perhaps, too much to be taken for granted in the past. But we have to remember that our enemies have no wish to grant anything, and they have made the most in the past, of misrepresenting the Congress as a sort of 'tamasha' which comes off once a year, affords amusement and a little recreation to a few people, and leaves the country to sleep over its wrongs during the remainder of the twelve months.

Need for Agitation.

In politics, if you want to get what you need, the only safe watchward is incessant and never-flagging activity. The Congress in the past has done a great and noble work, but it has not done all that it might have done, in organising and stimulating that perpetual activity in the country which should be the mainspring of the work which finds its concentrated expression in the great national assembly once a year. The importance of this has been demonstrated during the past two years or so by the immense strides which have been made in bringing our political demands to the very front of the Imperial stage through the active propaganda carried on by various bodies affiliated to the Congress,—the Home Rule Leagues in particular, and the Provincial and District Congress Committees in a lesser degree. I am a member of the Home Rule League. (Cheers). But I should like to say here that I am first a member of the National Congress and that I am a member of the Home Rule League, because it is an organisation formed with the object of carrying forward by active propaganda the work of the Congress. (Cheers). The enemies of the national aims of India have endeavoured to bring about a cleavage between the two organisations and have unscrupulously misrepresented the Home Rule League as a body which is aiming at something different and beyond the declared objects of the Congress. As you very well know this is a most disgraceful misrepresentation. (Cheers). The Home Rule League stands for the Congress programme of self-government, and it is for the Congress programme it has worked, and will continue to work! If, however, it has set a new example of activity and has acted on the motto, which every great statesman who expects to succeed keeps before him, that agitation is the salt of success in politics, and by so doing has helped to put forward the clock of progress in the country and has brought India within actual sight of the promised land, then I am the more proud to boast my membership of the Home Rule League and acknowledge myself the follower of and pay my humble tribute to that great woman, (loud cheers) who was the first among us to realise that India was about to be forgotten, and thrust aside in the struggle for existence in the Empire; who brought home to us the need for immediate self-assertion and showed us the way through the gates of hope and to the goal of realisation. It is as well that we should clear our minds of cant and I would ask some of those,—a microscopic minority as I believe,—in our ranks who would decry the leadership of Mrs. Besant and the work of the Home Rule Leagues to ask themselves the question: Had it not been for both, would the Secretary of State have come to India on his present mission and would India have been on the eve, as we verily believe she is, of attaining that blessed gift of responsible self-government, on which depends her future, peace, contentment and progress? (Cheers).

Agitation Justified.

The unanswerable justification of political agitation is its success. And so far, we have succeeded. We can afford, therefore, to ignore those who have misrepresented our methods, who have attempted to stifle the popular voice by means of repression and the hardly scrupulous use of enactments intended for a very different and worthy purpose; above all, those good people who were never tired of telling us of the impropriety of our conduct in carrying on political agitation at such a time and wondered with uplifted hands and in shocked tones what the rest of the Empire—all of whom were equally busy with their own political concerns—would think of our behaving in this way! I think when even Lord Curzon protests against the foolish and futile attempt to enchain the forces of the world and denounces the folly of those who would make the war an excuse for delaying political reforms in India, and when the Cabinet itself sends the Secretary of State to India to discuss the reforms with the Government and the people of the country, those of us who were rebuked and reproved in Pecksniffian phrases for our temerity in conducting this agitation, may continue to smile and press forward as we have always done. (Cheers).

The War and India.

It is usual on all public occasions at the present time to commence our addresses with a reference to the War. Some of these are, however, of a very perfunctory character. I do not propose to be an exception in the former respect but I trust that I shall be in the latter, for the War is a subject, which must necessarily stand before everything in our minds—especially at this juncture when our hopes of a speedy victory have just been somewhat damped—and you will pardon me if I am more than perfunctory and venture to give some special attention to this subject since the War is the issue on the success or failure of which all our hopes depend and is in fact closely co-related to and inseparable from everything for which we, ourselves, are carrying on our peaceful agitation. I am not a military expert and I do not propose to tread paths of criticism and explanation which are bestrewn with pitfalls even for the experts, as we see demonstrated almost every day as much almost in the case of the expert general as the expert critic. But I would ask those who may think my advice is worth anything not to take a pessimistic view of the War. The cruel power of German Militarism, the "ugly thing which has shown its face to the world" as President Wilson said, is after all being gradually worn down and will ultimately be utterly broken. The process is more tedious than we anticipated, the sacrifices grow greater and the temporary disappointments seem almost interminable.

The Lesson of the War.

But the true optimist takes his misfortunes and set-backs as scourges which tend to cleanse him of his bad qualities, and while we abominate war as a principle and regard with loathing the selfish brutism which has plunged the world into this maelstrom of bloodshed and torture, we cannot but console ourselves with the reflection that the world is after all undergoing a purifying process. The German nightmare has brought home to the world at large dangers that arise if the lust for domination is allowed to taste domination and is teaching it the fundamental lesson that we must love our neighbours as ourselves if we are concerned for the happiness and progress of humanity. In that simple injunction uttered by the founder of Christianity is comprehended the whole lesson of the comity of peoples and the philosophy of democracy which contains the only principles on which nations can progress along peaceful and contented lines for their own prosperity. These principles have been enunciated and elaborated during the past three years by British Statesmen of every shade of opinion and there is no audience left for the old Jingo Imperialism, little separated from the Prussian power-lust, in the British Empire to-day. (Cheers). We entered this War to defend liberty and to assert the right of the weaker peoples to live their own lives as they wish to live them and to enjoy the priceless right of self-government. It would be a sad day, if it ever dawned, that found the British Empire, which has made such colossal and noble sacrifices in this great battle for freedom, remaining at the end of it, the champion of freedom for the weaker peoples of Europe, but condoning racial privilege and domination within its own borders. But tha such a day can ever dawn I do not believe. The British people, like the Indian people, only needed awakening. The War they are waging, the sacrifices they are making for others, have shown them as in a mirror, the weaknesses of which they themselves must be purged and the duty they owe to those whose destinies have been committed to their care. It would be as great a disaster and perhaps greater, for India than any part of the Empire, if after all the blood that has been shed, the treasure that has been poured out, and the suffering that has been undergone, counsels of weakness were to prevail at this hour and the sword were sheathed before the final victory is achieved.

Ind a's Share in the Reward.

We entered this War, the people of India as passionately as those of any part of the Empire or the Allied Countries, to slay the dragons of brute force and racial dominance and I believe the people of India would oppose any suggestion of a premature peace, a peace concluded without that being done, with the same degree of passion as they threw all their weight into the cause of the Allies when the battle-flag of freedom was first unfurled in August 1914. Well may we be grateful for the moving words of President Wilson and the solemn repetition by Mr. Asquith of the pledge he gave on behalf of Great Britain at the beginning of the War. We are as impatient of any sort of compromise with the sinister forces arrayed against the Allies as President Wilson himself, and we are as determined as he and his people that the price of peace shall be, to quote his own words, "full and impartial justice at every point and to every nation which the final settlement must affect—our enemies as well as our friends." We do not want this great world struggle to end in "covenants of selfishness and compromise." There may be those who are untouched by the noble inspirations that have been sprung by the battle-cries of this great struggle for humanity's full emancipation, who regard with aversion the mighty forces of freedom that have been unloosed. They are those who have stood hitherto for policies of dictation and domination, who have sought to enchain the forces of freedom. We can well understand that they feel the pangs of war weariness more keenly than the inspiration to press on to the final victory. But there can be no such unworthy thoughts in India, whose people look rightly and justly to reap something of the reward that is coming to the world out of this great purge of suffering, for which they too, have made no mean sacrifice on behalf of others. That reward they will win from a British democracy returning side by side with them triumphant from the battlefields on which tyranny has been slain and freedom loosed from its chains. (Cheers.)

India's Neglected Man-power.

I have a few more words to say in reference to the War and India's relation to it, if you will bear with me, before I pass to our more domestic topics. We have recently had to suffer many disappointments to our hope that victory and the end were near. Russia, suffering, from the anarchical influences that are the products, not of revolution and newborn democracy as some would have us believe, but of centuries of a cruel and grinding tyranny, has disappeared from the arena, and the Teutonic alliance relieved of the menace of their Eastern and Southern frontiers have been thus enabled to strike a fresh blow at Italy and to bring unexpected reinforcements to aid in the resistance on the Western front. Once more the Allies are faced with the problem of man-power which they thought they had solved, for it is now man-power alone, not guns, munitions or aeroplanes, which is enabling Germany and her allies to sustain their resistance. Is it not a sad reflection that the narrow prejudices that always interpose a curtain of resistance between the generous instincts of the British people and the people of India, have successfully prevailed in the prevention of the full utilisation of the man-power of India in bringing this great struggle to a close? (Cheers.) Can any one suppose that if Indians had been offered the privilege of volunteering on terms of self-respect,—Indian regiments officered and commanded by Indians,—the men of this country would not have come forward in overwhelming numbers to volunteer? What is it that prevents a measure of conscription from being introduced in this country? The fact that it would have to be imposed on the people by a Government that does not govern by the voice and consent of the people, but imposes its views and acts on the people without reference to their duly ascertained wishes. If Government in this country were broad-based on the people's will, if we were once and for all rid of that "ugly thing" which unhappily still raises its head, the spirit of racial dominance and privilege imposing humiliating disabilities on the men of the country in the national army, can anyone think that the people's will would not have been expressed ere now in a magnificent contribution of man-power to the Allied armies? A distinguished Indian, one of our foremost leaders once said to me, "Give us Home Rule to-morrow and we will give you conscription in a week." (Loud cheers.) And I for one do not doubt his words. When we reflect that if you took in India one man in 8 you would exceed the contribution on man-power of Great Britain to the present war, should it not provoke the reflection: Is it worth-while still to haggle over the terms on which you will release Indians from racial humiliations in the army and give them the power to manage their own affairs? (Cheers.)

India's Demand.

Gentlemen, I now pass to the great domestic problem—the problem that has been agitating the whole country for the last two years in an unparalleled degree, but which is no new problem sprung upon the country at an awkward juncture by unscrupulous agitators with their own ends to serve, as some would have us believe. It is a problem that has been before this country for many years: how soon the demand of the people to be the managers of their own affairs is to be conceded. That is a question that was becoming of larger and larger importance before the war ever began, the agitation for self-government was in existence long before the war and would have continued to grow if there had been no war. The idea that the war should be a bar to its discussion or should even prevent the grant of reforms which will place self-government on a sound basis seems to me extraordinary and paradoxical. To my mind the war, since the war itself is being fought to establish throughout the world the principles of democracy, and it is essential that we should put our own house in order, if we are going to boast about these aims—the war far from being made an excuse for delaying reform, provides a most urgent reason for hastening and pressing on with it in order that there may no longer be the reproach against the British Empire that the bureaucratic administration of India is the very negation of the principles asserted by British statesmen and that this blot in the British escutcheon may be removed. We find that there is but one voice among the foremost statesmen of the Empire in regard to the principles of Government—whether it is Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, who speaks, Mr. Asquith, the Liberal ex-Prime Minister, or Mr. Balfour, the Conservative ex-Prime Minister. All have laid down and emphasised the principle that the only right kind of Government, the only just kind of Government and in fact the *only* Government—I believe that was how Mr Balfour put it—is that which is representative of the people, exists by the consent of the people and can only act on the wishes of the people. (Cheers.) Well, if that is the only sort of Government which can be permitted on principle, and we turn to this great land with its 370,000,000 inhabitants, a land glorified and cultured by the most ancient and not the least admirable of civilisations, and find that it does not enjoy the shadow of a shade of self-government, that at no point and in no respect do the people possess the least control over the administration, the raising of the taxes they pay or the spending of the money thus obtained, and that the administration is carried on by an alien bureaucracy, who regard themselves as the masters of the country—when we find here all this astonishing denial and defiance of that very principle of self-government so emphatically enunciated by British statesmen, it appears to me that Indians are not so much called upon to make out a case for the grant of self-government as those who now control her destinies are called upon to make out a case for not giving it to her at once. (Loud cheers.) The burden of proof is on them and it appears to me that the task which has been undertaken by some parties to show cause why India should not have self-government in defiance of the principles enunciated by British statesmen is one in which they have up to the present lamentably failed. And in the nature of things they must fail, for all the reasons which they advance for the refusal of self-government are inevitably based on their own self-interests and are the antithesis of the only principle on which any discussion of the question can possibly proceed.

The Calcutta Shopkeepers.

It has been my painful duty during the past few weeks to read through a vast number of addresses and memorials presented to the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu by various public bodies and associations, as well as private individuals, some of whom are in opposition to our Congress scheme of reforms and in fact to any reform at all. In reading these latter documents I have been very much impressed by the beautiful altruism which inspires some of these public bodies of a non-Indian character in their valiant efforts to save India from the disaster of self-government. (Laughter.) It is sad indeed that such nobility of motive should be misrepresented. (Renewed laughter.) There is the Calcutta Trades Association, for instance, which presented a memorial to Mr. Montagu. They commence by announcing that their Association is composed of European firms engaged in trade in Calcutta and its objects, are, "generally to promote the interests of the (European) trading community—they left out "European," but I have put it in for them—and *(inter alia)* to consider all questions connected with the trade of Calcutta and amongst other things to consider, promote, or oppose "any legislative or other measures affecting such trade." So we are quite clear as to what the objects of the Association are. (Laughter.) They have nothing to do, so far as I can see, with the interests or the welfare of the Indian people, but are exclusively concerned with the selfish ends of a handful of shopkeepers. (Laughter.) It is very touching therefore to find these people hurrying to the Secretary of State to tell him that they above all are the repository of the innermost desires of the masses of the country and that self-government is neither desired by the masses nor can it possibly be for their good. (Laughter.) At the outset they denounce the demands that are being put forward as "revolutionary in character and extent" and the people who put them forward as "sections whose interests are not in any sense the interests of the vast majority of the people." So, ladies and gentlemen, we know exactly where we stand. You, gentlemen, sitting here and your leaders, such men as the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, who was president of your Provincial Congress, Mr. Tilak, Mr. Ghandi or Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and a dozen others I could mention, whose names are household words in the country, (cheers) are not of the people of the country and your and their interests are not in any sense the interests of the Indian people. (Laughter.) But the interests of the people, we are to believe, are more truly represented and more honourably and fairly protected by Mr. Jones or Mr. Robinson who comes out from England, or Mr. MacKenzie, who comes from Scotland, opens a shop in Chowringhee, Calcutta, and goes back as soon as he has accumulated enough money to live in Clapham or Dundee. (Loud laughter.) Was anything more absurd and preposterous ever heard of? (Cheers.) I can only suppose that the Calcutta Trades Association hoped that the portentous sound of their name and their description of the reforms that are proposed, will be accepted without question by the Secretary of State and the public in England, for neither one nor the other will bear a moment's investigation.

What is the Calcutta Trades Association?

The Calcutta Trades Association, no doubt, sounds a very grand and rolling title. It might suggest to any outsider who knew no better that the Association represented the trade of an important province and port—trade being a very comprehensive term which is usually intended to embrace the trade and commerce of a country. But what is this Calcutta Trades Association which takes upon itself to represent the masses of India and to lay down Imperial policies for the guidance of the Secretary of State? It consists actually of a few dozen shopkeepers,—tailors, haberdashers, pastry cooks, iron-mongers and shoe-makers (loud laughter),—all aliens to the country,—some of them not even British subjects—who trade over their counters in foreign-made goods,—not with the Indian masses, whom they would scorn to admit inside their shops, but chiefly with Europeans and Indian Maharajas. This is the body that goes before Mr. Montagu with the presumptuous title of the Calcutta Trades Association and poses as the friend of the Indian people and the guide and philosopher of the Government,—which presumes to deny the right of the people of India to have self-government, and to lay down that the discussion of questions of far more importance must precede the discussion of Indian reforms, not merely now or after the war, but for a period of forty years after the war (laughter), which they have been good enough to prescribe as being necessary before we ever begin to discuss our "extravagant" proposals. (Renewed laughter.) Gentlemen, I think when we take the number of these Calcutta shopkeepers and their position in proportion to the population of the country and consider the artificial and trumpery character of the interests they represent, we must admit that the three famous tailors who thought to guide the destinies of the Empire from Tooley Street, have been eclipsed in presumption, insolence and absurdity by the tailors and shoemakers of Chowringhee. (Cheers and laughter.) And I say deliberately that it is an outrage that such a body should be given the privilege of waiting upon Mr. Montagu, which was denied for a paltry plea of etiquette to the All-India Moslem League representing the great Moslem population of India and which has been denied to other Indian associations. (Cheers.) I do not know that much better can be said of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce except that they certainly represent a large volume of Indian commerce, which the Trades Association, does not and their commerce is more closely related to the prosperity of the Indian people. But I am absolutely at a loss to understand why these people because they are Europeans or because they are commercial magnates, or because they are both, should be regarded as being qualified to judge and advise that the people of the country ought not to have self-government.

A Novel Doctrine.

It is all entirely novel in the history of the national development of people on liberal lines throughout the whole world, that commercial magnates and wealthy shopkeepers should be considered as privileged to have an influential voice as such in the administration —for that is what they claim—and as specially licensed to have their objections to liberal reforms considered. It would be bad enough if they were of the people of the country. I wonder what the British public would say if the London Chamber of Commerce or the shopkeepers of Regent Street claimed the right to an influential voice in the Government. It is grotesque and beyond all toleration when these people, who come forward and pose as the only true friends of the Indian people and demand all these privileges and special consideration are aliens, who are not even domiciled in this country, who go back to Europe as soon as they have accumulated sufficient wealth and do not even give the country the benefit of the capital they earn in it, beyond their expenditure on the immediate needs of the moment. (Cheers.)

Irrelevant Objections.

"Well ladies and gentlemen, I have searched these and other similar addresses presented to Mr. Montagu to find a single sound or well-considered argument against the case for which such a reform of the administration in this country as will give the people of the country the definite control of their affairs, within certain limits and safeguards necessitated by India's inclusion in the British Empire, in which she willingly acquiesces and without which we admit she would have only a profitless existence, at any rate for many generations to come. Their arguments are based on every sort of irrelevant consideration. Social divisions and caste distinctions are regarded as an insuparable barrier to self-government both by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association, though we all know the rigid social division and caste distinction that exists between the two classes represented respectively by the members of those bodies. In England divisions and distinctions whether social, racial or religious have no political recognition and no political value whatsoever and there is no reason why they should have in India. Then, we are told the people are illiterate and there is no electorate available. Such are the sophistries with which it is sought to put off the evil day for privilege and racial domination. Well, we know the people are appallingly illiterate—a fact as to which the less said about it by those who defend the present system the better. (Cheers.) But it is a very good argument for the grant of Self-government for, if you look over the world, you will find the freer the country and the greater the extent to which the control of the administration is in the hands of the people, the more rapid and extensive is the progress of primary education and to my mind the only hope for the cure of this evil of illiteracy in this country within as reasonable time as is humanly possible, lies in the power to press it forward and the solution of it being transferred from an academically-minded bureaucracy to the representatives of the people.

The Electorate.

And we know that there is not an electorate of the kind requisite for such a measure of self-government as we demand, but the material with which to constitute an electorate exists and there need be no difficulty in constituting it when we honestly set out on the path of genuine reform. Beyond this I cannot with all honesty, find anything in these addresses which oppose and denounce the reforms demanded in the Congress-League Scheme but considerations of selfishness and the desire to perpetuate racial privilege and vested interest. And the same is true regarding that nebulous body known as the Anglo-Indian League, which certainly does not represent the views of large numbers of Anglo-Indians whom I meet, and that very noisy body the European Association, who like most noisy people, found when they sat down to devise a scheme of reform that they could come to no sort of agreement among themselves.

The Pathetic Figure of Mr. Curtis.

Then there is the pathetic figure of Mr. Lionel Curtis (Laughter) of whom no doubt you have all heard, since he is a very good advertiser of himself, and whose patient industry must be the despair of his friends as it is the envy of his opponents. Mr. Curtis has produced a scheme which, I am sorry to say has been god-fathered by a few Indians. I do not want to be rude but I can only call it a ridiculous scheme. (Cheers.) We are continually being asked by critics of the Congress-League Scheme whether we have ever heard of this, that or the other thing being done in any other country in the world. Well I think we may safely search this and a few other worlds before we ever come across such a preposterous hybrid scheme as Mr. Curtis has proposed, (Laughter)—that one part of the Government should be administered bureaucratically without legislative control and the other part—such delightful things as roads and bridges—by ministers controlled by and responsible to the legislature. But even this popularly elected branch of the Government is to be under various pains and penalties of suspension, etc. for misbehaviour and is to be constantly guarded and watched by special commissioners who no doubt would be on the *qui vive* for the first offence. That, Gentlemen, is the measure of fitness for self-government which you possess in the eyes of Mr. Curtis, who came here in a state of ignorance about India a year ago and who does not seem to have learnt much in the interval. That also is the measure of respect for their fellow-countrymen's of fitness possessed by the Indian gentlemen who have put their names to this curious document. I do not know how any self-respecting Indian could have brought himself to sign it. (Hear, Hear.)

The Congress Scheme.

Well, gentlemen, I will pass from all this and come to the scheme of reforms that we are here to support and press forward as a demand the concession of which is absolutely essential to the future peace, contentment, and progress of the country. And let us say at the outset that we want the scheme, the whole scheme and nothing but the scheme. (Loud cheers.) We shall refuse to be content with anything less. That is what we ask for. Can it be said in these days of world-wide acceptance of the democratic principle that it is revolutionary or unreasonable? We recognise and concede that the policy regarding foreign affairs and the Imperial forces must remain under the exclusive control of his Majesty's Government and whatever requirements they lay down must be complied with. Beyond that we ask that the Legislative Councils should be properly constituted bodies elected by the people to the extent of four-fifths, leaving a margin to the Government for nomination of members representing sections or classes of the population whose interests may be in danger of being swamped. Then we ask that these popularly elected legislatures, duly responsible to the people, shall be entitled to elect one half of the executive council in their respective provinces and in the Imperial Council, and that they should have the power to amend or reject Money Bills, meaning that it will be in their power to control the raising and the expenditure of the public revenues. I cannot see anything very revolutionary in this. It contains only the elements of that form of free government which we are told, day in and day out, is indispensable to the happiness and progress of nations. It does not even give us the complete control of the executive and we have put in, as Sir S. P. Sinha said once on a different occasion, all sorts of safeguards,—the veto over the legislative acts, and the power to suspend the operation of any decision of the legislature by Government, if it has reason to think such decisions is against the interests of the Empire, or not in accordance with the wishes of the people. Are we asking for too much? Well my own opinion is that we are not asking for enough. (Hear Hear). But that is the Congress Scheme, the irreducible minimum on which we are all agreed, and less than which cannot satisfy the political hunger of India. If any one honestly thinks that it does not represent the views of the Indian people, I ask him to come to the Congress at Calcutta which will voice this demand, and then see whether he can honestly say that the Congress is not a representative body, which supplemented by the voice of the All-India Moslem League does not represent the masses. If he is not convinced after this, I ask him to accompany any one of our popular leaders, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Tilak or Mr. Ghandi on a tour through the country and to see whether the masses are in sympathy with us or not. And after that I challenge him to deny a fact which is patent to all who have had any experience of recent political propaganda in this country. (Cheers.)

No Taxation Without Representation.

Well, then gentlemen, there is the question of the electorate. The Congress-League Scheme asks for an electorate on a broad and liberal franchise. I do not see any difficulty in constituting an electorate. A large, an overwhelming proportion of the people of this country may be illiterate but they have to pay their taxes all the same (laughter) and my own opinion is that a man who is intelligent enough to pay a tax is intelligent enough to exercise the vote and say how his money should be spent, whether on excessive and princely salaries to officials or on the education of his own children. (Loud cheers). There was a vast mass of illiteracy in the United States of America when the enunciation and establishment of that elemental principle of 'no taxation without representation' was first achieved and there was a goodly proportion of illiteracy when the great reform Bill of 1832 was carried in England. But George Washington did not stop to say all the people must first be educated nor did the House of Commons think so in 1832. There is only one way if you are going to follow democratic principles and that is to stick to them all the way. We can constitute a broad and democratic franchise in India by proceeding on the right lines of allowing those who pay the piper to call the tune and avoiding the pitfalls of indirect electorates and minority electorates. I regret to see proposals put forward for election under this scheme to the Legislative Councils by members of local governing bodies. I think that is a grave error. The people must be in direct relation to the legislature if you are going to avoid the possible risks of oligarchical domination of which we hear so much from our cities. I regret, too, the movement that has been on foot, artificially and malignantly instigated and stimulated in most cases, as I believe, for the special representation of small minorities. If these people had their way there would be such a vast number of special electorates that the general electorate would ultimately be the smallest minority electorate. But these demands seem to be based on fears which have no foundation. It is not the non-Brahmins who will be in danger of being swamped but the Brahmins; nor is it the Lingayats who are in danger of being kept out of the Councils but their fellow Hindus who are in a minority in the districts where the Lingayats are to be found. Even the Parsis, or a few gentlemen professing to represent the community, with what authority, I do not know, have put forward a claim for separate representation. I do not think Parsis have any justification for supposing that their interests are likely to to suffer in a special electorate. They apparently forget, these self-constituted spokesmen of the Parsi Community that in this Presidency an electorate composed in the large majority of Hindus and in the minority of Mahomedans and Europeans sent a Parsi as their representative to the Imperial Council and elected him over the heads of recognised Hindu leaders because amongst those good men they thought he was the best man and did not care whether he was a Parsi, Christian, Hindu or Mahomedan. What then have the Parsis to fear? I am afraid, gentlemen, behind all the daily springing up of fresh claims to separate representation, like mushrooms in the night, is the "unseen hand" of those who would wreck our schemes and blast our hopes, and who unable to work in the open, pull the strings of self-interest and selfish fears from behind the scenes.

Mr. Horniman concluded with an appeal to all avoid the snares that were being set for Indians by these separatist proposals and to realise that the salvation of the country lay in unity and adherence to the true democratic principles of equity. (Loud cheers.)

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ANGLO-INDIAN "DUG-OUTS."

HUE AND CRY OVER MRS. BESANT'S RELEASE.

SPEECHES IN THE LORDS.

Reuter has already supplied us with a summary of the debate in the House of Lords on October 24, on Lord Sydenham's motion relating to Mrs. Besant's release. We publish here a fuller account of the proceedings:—

Lord Sydenham drew attention to the present situation in India, with special regard to the internment and release of Mrs. Besant. He said it was always difficult to curtail freedom, but it had to be curtailed if it were used to threaten public order, or to sow the seeds of murder and disaffection. In India it was absolutely necessary that measures of this kind should be enforced. The mass of the people were ignorant, and ready to believe any statement made to them. They were very easily excited. All political agitation in India had been accompanied by assassination. Language of the kind used by Mrs. Besant was exactly calculated to arouse excitable people to rebellion. (Hear, hear.). He could not regard the explanation of her release given in the House of Commons as satisfactory, and he hoped Earl Curzon would be able to make out a better case. Never since the time of the Ilbert Bill had there been anything approaching the feeling aroused by recent proceedings in India. The prestige of Government must be upheld in India, otherwise what would be the position of two or three British officers in a far remote country district if they had not behind them the full support of a Government which they knew was strong?

Lord Lamington asked if the Madras Government had made any protest since the Government had told them that Mrs Besant was to be released and given full freedom of action in India. As far as could be gathered, so far from a favourable atmosphere being created by the Secretary of State's visit to India, it was just the reverse, and could not lead to any useful result.

"FOCUS OF AGITATION."

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that no one desired to attack the high officials concerned, but he thought the thing should have happened differently. The release of Mrs. Besant would have been noteworthy in any case, but taking place as it did when the Empire was in the throes of a great war, it had an exceptional significance. Mrs. Besant had always been more or less a dangerous focus of agitation. There could be no doubt that the suggestion for her release came from the Secretary of State. The suggestion was repeated a few days later, with the request that the Government of India should come to a decision as soon as possible. The twice repeated request made it impossible for the Viceroy to resist the pressure put on him from Whitehall. It was stated that the internment of Mrs. Besant was a precautionary and not a punitive measure—a real distinction; but he believed that in the eyes of the people of India this lady was interned because she had committed a serious offence, and in their eyes she was released because that offence had been condoned by the Indian authorities. The need to deal cautiously with the situation now existing in India had been very greatly increased by the fact that the new Secretary of State had announced himself as being in favour of what was called a strong home rule policy for India. The speech by Mr. Montagu, from which he had quoted, was made when he was not a member of the Government. The speech he afterwards made as a member of the Government was conceived in very much more cautious language. The fact remained that there were two Mr. Montagus—the official Mr. Montagu and the other Mr. Montagu who would be received by the malcontents in India with open arms as the unofficial Mr. Montagu, the apostle of the home rule movement, a sort of emissary of the Government. His mission was a very delicate one, and his language and action during the visit to India would be narrowly scrutinised. He was sure that Mr. Montagu, as a man of great ability, would recognise the necessity of proceeding very warily, and avoiding any appearance of paltering with the disaffection which was rankling in India.

INDIA OFFICE VIEW.

Lord Islington stated that Mrs. Besan was restricted in her liberty by the Government of Madras in the middle of June because it was agreed the inflammatory method pursued by her in her advocacy of home rule was injurious to public tranquility and safety. The Government took that action on their own responsibility under powers they they could exercise under the Defence of India Regulations. They acted with the entire concurrence of the Governor-General in Council and the then Secretary of State, Mr. Chamberlain. The position in India in June was entirely different from the position existing now, and the change in policy was announced in the House of Commons on Aug. 20. The decision of the Government was that Mr. Montagu should accept the Viceroy's invitation, and proceed to India to examine the issue for himself. It was essential, therefore, in coming to a fair judgment as to the action taken by the Viceroy-in-Council in realising Mrs. Besant to associate that action with the pronouncement of Aug. 20. He asked their lordships to believe that the assurances given on behalf of Mrs. Besant were of a character to impress the Viceroy and the India Office with the belief that there would not be a recurrence of agitation. He was not at liberty to state exactly the manner in which the assurances were given. His answer to Lord Sydenham's question was that the recent action taken by the Government of India constituted in no sense an act of timidity or of vacillation in the face of the clamour of Extremists, or of sentimentality, but became highly expedient the moment the pronouncement was made, and the machinery had been devised for evolving a scheme of reform. Thousands of moderate Indians all over India, and quite unconnected with Mrs. Besant's violent attacks on the existing established Government, saw, or were persuaded to see, quite mistakenly of course, in the restrictions placed on her an attempt to suppress all free discussion on questions of self-government, although it was only her unconstitutional methods it was devised to check. Holding this erroneous view they were very little likely so long as restrictions on Mrs. Besant continued to accept as made in good faith the Government's investigations on possible methods of reform. There would be greater tranquillity with Mrs. Besant free from the restriction of internment, and the reforms to be considered would be considered with a greater chance of harmony among all classes than would have been the case if Mrs. Besant had remained under restriction.

As to the position of Europeans in India, he appealed to those who felt strongly on the subject to exercise all the patience and forbearance they could in view of the extremely delicate situation India would go through in the immediate future; not only to refrain from any action likely to embarrass the position, but rather to co-operate with the Secretary of State in devising suitable schemes of reform. The Government of India had long been convinced as to the urgency and necessity for political reform in India, and had pressed it steadily on the Government here for a long time past. Some time before the decision of the Cabinet the Viceroy had telegraphed constantly that agitation was increasing, and would increase in the absence of a declaration of policy, and that the situation was becoming more and more grave.

He had received a telegram from the Viceroy as follows: "Main cause for dissatisfaction was the belief that Secretary of State had overruled Government of India and the Government of Madras. You can make it quite clear I acted on my own responsibility, and the Government of Madras loyally accepted my decision."

Viscount Midleton regarded the proposals connected with India as most controversial, and characterised Mr. Montagu's speech in the debate on Mesopotamia as a very unwise speech. He thought Lord Hardinge's advice to postpone consideration of Indian reform until after the war should be followed.

The Marquis of Crewe said he agreed that Lord Sydenham had made out a strong case for the suppression of sedition. Undoubtedly the internment of Mrs. Besant was a wise measure, but, taking everything into consideration, he thought the Government had done the right thing in releasing her at the present time.

INCREASING GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

Earl Curzon asked if it was quite fair on the part of Lord Midleton to bring up against Mr. Montagu a speech which he made as a private member on an occasion when he had not the slightest idea that he would presently be charged with the Government of India, and containing ideas and phrases which might quite correctly have expressed his own convictions, but which were not necessarily shared by his comrades in the Government, or indeed by the majority of those whom he was addressing. Lord Lansdowne had remarked that their lordships would scrutinise very closely the speeches Mr. Montagu made when in India. There would be no speech. Whatever impression their lordships might have over the matter. Mr. Montagu was going out with the distinct understanding that he would make no speech at all.

As to the general discussion there was scarcely anything in the very weighty and moderate speech of Lord Sydenham, with which he was not in agreement. Indeed, so far as regarded the restrictions placed upon Mrs. Besant, so far from their being too severe he regarded them as being too lenient. For months past the Government had had telegrams letters, and appeals from the Viceroy and his Council calling attention to the increasing gravity of the situation, and urging them to make some definite declaration of policy. It was all very well to say they ought not to raise these things now. The statement of policy was couched in the most moderate and certainly in well-thoughtout terms, and had been the subject of repeated discussion in the Cabinet. It was made at the particular time because it was at that moment discussion had reached a point at which it could be made. Mr. Chamberlain would have made the statement himself had he remained in office. Viscount Midleton might be entitled to take the objection he had taken if there had been in that pronouncement a definite drawing up of a programme, but it was a broad, general declaration of the lines of policy by which both the Government of India and the Government at home agreed. The Viceroy himself was responsible for the invitation, but the Government assumed full responsibility for Mr. Montagu's mission.

Was it an unnatural thing that the Secretary of State should desire that there should be a truce to that political turmoil and agitation which had been upsetting India during the past six months? He believed the Viceroy and his colleagues were unanimously of opinion that the restrictions placed on Mrs. Besant could be waived. The Viceroy had received assurances from important non-official members of his Legislative Council that the persons would, if released, abstain from unconstitutional agitation, and that, if they attempted to renew them they would be disavowed. The action taken did not involve the slightest disparagement of the action previously taken by Lord Chelmsford, or any censure on the decision of the Madras Government. The question had been asked, what would be the result of releasing Mrs. Besant and her friends. As to that, the future alone could show. He thought he was right in saying the Government had received so far no intimation that there had been a recrudescence of the trouble. What had been done had had rather a tranquillising effect.

Lord Sydenham withdrew his motion.

A letter dated 16th December 1917, from Mr. W. F. Rice, officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, to Sir Daniel Twomey, President "Our Day" Committee, Rangoon, conveys to all those who have laboured so hard on behalf of "Our Day" his Honour's expression of sincere appreciation of their public-spirited efforts and hearty congratulations on the remarkable success achieved.

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The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised under the Government of India Notification No. 2255-F. of the 13th October 1917 to issue **Treasury Bills** for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.997 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.263 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 17.

Unsettled conditions in the south-east of the bay disappeared. There has been no rainfall of importance in north-west India.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th December, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab while light to moderate cloud has appeared elsewhere. Night temperature continues in slight excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has become nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind but have become lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West, north Gujarat and Cutch and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at the coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division and at Jubbulpore but has become nearly normal elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become nearly normal.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported to-day. Conditions are unsettled in north-west India where light to moderate cloud has now appeared.

A few showers may occur in the extreme south.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 16th Dec. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.918 Inch.
Temperature of Air	74.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.7 "
Dew Point	64.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.782 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.6 "
Minimum do.	67.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NW.NNW.N.
Movement of Wind do.	do 152 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.		h. m.	ft.	in.	Dec.		h. m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	17	m	1 9	29	11	17	m	7 17	18	7
			1 3a	27	8			6 54a	15	3
Tues.	18	m	1 50	19	8	18	m	8 1	18	5
			1 53a	26	9			7 39a	16	2
Wed.	19	m	2 33	29	2	19	m	8 50	18	3
			2 48a	26	4			8 33a	17	5
Thur.	20	m	3 18	28	5	20	m	9 40	18	2
			3 52a	25	11			9 25a	19	10
Fri.	21	m	4 8	27	7	21	m	10 51	18	0
			4 56a	25	8			10 38a	20	1
Sat.	22	m	5 4	26	10	22				
			6 28a	25	9			0 2a	17	7
Sun.	23	m	6 7	26	3	23	m	0 16	20	11
			7 53a	26	5			1 3a	17	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.	Sunset
"	17 (Monday)	7h. 5m.	6h. 5m.
"	18 (Tuesday)	7h. 6m.	6h. 5m.
"	19 (Wednesday)	7h. 6m.	6h. 5m
"	20 (Thursday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 6m.
"	21 (Friday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 6m.
"	22 (Saturday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 6m.
"	23 (Sunday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 6m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	6	7	43.8 p.m.
New Moon	14	2	47.3 p.m.
First Quarter	21	11	37.3 a.m.
Full Moon	28	3	21.6 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 17th December, 1917, was 30.109 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut E Bannerman, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut A Browett, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt G H Darbyshire, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A J Dartnall, Lancasters.
Lieut E C J Elliott, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T S Godby, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut D P Harvey, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt W H Haseler, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut A S Hill, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A R Holliday Londons.
Lieut S T Humphreys-Jones, Field Artillery.
Capt J C Lewis, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut R McCance, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R A McKenzie, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G R McNicoll Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W F Maskell, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut C Y Michie, Scottish Rifles.
Capt W E Moore, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Smith, Black Watch.
Lieut M S Wakefield, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E S Weiss, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R M Whitehead, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut S Pitt, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut A M Benn, West Yorkshires.
Capt M Honan, South Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W G Ainslie, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H F Pither, Dublins.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J S Holroyde, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut N S Honeyman, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J G White, Scottish Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J W Parker, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R S Wood, Royal Scots.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut-Colonel A W F Sayres, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J H Walker, Yeomanry.

WOUNDED.

Capt J Alexander, Medicals
Lieut A C Altham, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt P O Barker, Yeomanry.
Capt H W Benjafield, Londons.
Capt T R Blain, Lancasters.
Capt H A Bleach, Field Artillery.
Major F H Bousfield, Durhams.
Capt J C Burrows, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E G Caprara, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J S Carr, Lincolns.
Lieut D S Catterall, Field Artillery.
Lieut T A Clarke, General List.
Lieut F R Courtnay-Thompson, Engineers.
Lieut L T Crowe, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J Cushny, Flying Corps.
Capt C B Davies, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R M Diamond, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C P Du Heaume, Garrison Artillery.
Capt D N Duncan, Gordons.
Second-Lieut L Duncan, Gordons.
Second-Lieut F R Ellis, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut F G Ferguson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut T Foheringhan, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A H Frame, Scottish Rifles.
Capt W Gibson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D Gould, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut E D S Groome, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G G Hastings, Gordons.
Second-Lieut T R Hawkins, Field Artillery.
Major M B Heath, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S L Hill, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut H Hopwood, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut A F Jacobs, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R D Johnston, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J R Joseph, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut A S Joyner, Cambridges.
Lieut V A Jungbluth, Field Artillery.
Lieut L F W A Kendall, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Laverie, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Lester, Londons.
Second-Lieut A J. Lord, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut W A McCulloch, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R Macgill, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W P McGregor, Camerons.
Lieut L Machell, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J Mackay, Lancasters.
Major W G Mackay, Field Artillery.
Lieut J Mackintosh, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut G V Marriott, Sherwoods.
Lieut D S Mason, Ordnance Corps.
Second-Lieut E V Mason, Field Artillery.
Lieut L G Mepstead, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A Milne, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut P J Moloney, Flying Corps.
Lieut B H Nelson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J E Nelson, Inniskillings.
Lieut A Nicol, Seaforths.
Capt O S I Northcott, Liverpools.
Capt E B H Parkes, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut L H Phelps, Lincolns.
Lieut A H Polge, Durhams.
Capt I T Pritchard, Worcesters.
Major S I Quin, Field Artillery.
Lieut J E Reid, Essex.
Second-Lieut G Rhys, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut P E Robbins, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut G T Roberts, Londons.
Second-Lieut W R Skeeles, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Smith, Lancasters.
Capt S H Spreat, Worcesters
Lieut-Colonel A E Sulman, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut E H Sutcliffe, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J H Sykes, Lancasters.
Major G Temple, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Thomas, Flying Corps.
Capt R B Timmis, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R J Trinder, King's Royal Rifles.
Capt G F Visser, Sherwoods.
Capt E Walker, Cambridges.
Second-Lieut G G G Walker, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F C Wallis, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut S Walton, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J E Warner, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F L Watson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Watson, Gordons.
Lieut N Winter, Sussex.
Second-Lieut C L Woolveridge, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L E Wright, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Major P Wright, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T W Yates, Lancashire Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Capt H S Libaird, Londons
Second-Lieut A Morrison, Londons.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut F M Noel, Devons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILED.

Second-Lieut C H Bartop, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H L Mirvin, Flying Corps.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut T L Atkinson, Flying Corps.
Capt G B Crole, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G Field, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut P A R George Middlesex.
Second-Lieut S Kirkpatrick, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E F Marchand, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F A Seddon, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut B H Steele, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut C W Vick, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut H S Griffin, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W N M Parry, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONERS NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONERS.

Capt C G Guy, Northamptons.
Lieut K W McDonald, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut A E Turvey, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W H Winter, West Surreys.

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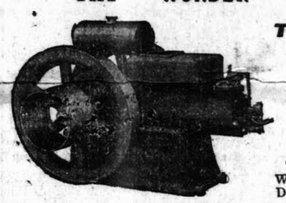

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Bombay.